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# MARQUETTE UNIVERSITY

## School of Journalism

PUBLISHED BY MARQUETTE UNIVERSITY

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SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM

1927-1932

REPRODUCED UNOFFICIALLY BY MARQUETTE UNIVERSITY

THE MARQUETTE PRESS

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

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# MARKQUETTE UNIVERSITY

## School of Journalism

PUBLISHED BY MARKQUETTE UNIVERSITY  
PRINTED BY THE AL. STEWART CO. CHICAGO, ILL.



ANNUAL CATALOGUE  
SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM  
1921-1922

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1921/22 - 1934/35



## *The Seal of a Good Education*

Marquette College of Arts and Sciences  
Marquette School of Journalism  
Department of Music and Dramatics  
The Robt. A. Johnston College of Economics  
College of Law  
Department of Medicine  
College of Dentistry  
College of Applied Science and Engineering  
Training School for Nurses  
The University Extension Department  
The Summer School  
Marquette Academy

Your Education Is a Life Time Investment and  
Should Yield Life Long Returns. Here You  
Are Assured of a Real Professional or Busi-  
ness Training.

# Marquette University

## Milwaukee



## 1921—

Sept. 15, 16, 17 ... Conditional examinations.

Sept. 26 .....Monday, 7:30 p. m., registration of evening  
classes.

Nov. 16 .....Wednesday, mid-semester tests begin.

Nov. 28 .....Monday, 8 a. m., classes resumed.

Dec. 22 .....Thursday, 9:30 p. m., Christmas recess begins.

Jan. 3 .....Tuesday, 8 a. m., classes resumed.

Jan. 23 .....Monday, semester examinations begin.

Jan. 30 and 31 .....Monday and Tuesday, registration for second semester.

Feb. 1 .....Wednesday, 8 a. m., second semester opens.

Feb. 22 .....Wednesday, Washington's Birthday: recess.

March 16, 17 .....Conditional examinations.

March 17 .....Friday, President's Day: recess.

April 7 .....Mid-semester tests begin.

April 12 .....Wednesday, noon, Easter recess begins.

April 18 .....Tuesday, 8 a. m., classes resumed.

May 29 .....Monday, semester examinations begin.

June 15 .....Thursday, Commencement.

For information concerning the School of Journalism address The Registrar, or Dean, J. Danihy, S. J., 1115 Grand Avenue. Interested persons are urged to call at the Dean's office whenever possible, since personal interviews are much more satisfactory than correspondence.



## OFFICERS

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REV. EUGENE RUDGE, S. J.....	Treasurer
REV. JOHN DANIHY, S. J.....	Faculty Regent and Dean
MARY L. MELZER .....	Registrar

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### THE REPORTER.

Tugged by some centripetal force to wherever there is a clash of human passions, he is always "on the spot." Unlike his brother, the novelist, who fashions out of the furnace of his mind at painstaking intervals some finely modeled bit of porcelain, the furnace of this man's soul is always at full draft. Into it is flung day by day all the inflammable stuff of life—the mixed ingredients of heroism, murder, revolution, passionate love. And steadily, inexorably, it is poured out again, uncritical of itself, slag and ore, half drivel and half literature. The recompense he works for is to have his fellow workers say "good story." His only critic is "the desk." Today, yesterday's "good story" is lighting the morning fire in a thousand tenements. Anonymity, which guards him from self-consciousness, stands also mockingly between him and fame. He snatches his friendships like his meal, as stokers must strike up their friendships between shifts when the Mauretania is "out for a record." Yet there is no freemasonry like this. From behind the scenes he makes the puppets of the world's stage dance for us. But we can suspect his smile, as he surveys our antics, to be something between pity and contempt.—Will Irwin, in Collier's Weekly.





## THE FIELD OF JOURNALISM.

There are three things that go to make the successful journalist, a natural liking for the work, a broad training in its principles and practice, and an appreciation of its far reaching influence and opportunity.

The first mark of natural talent for the work is the desire to write, the desire to record for the perusal of others, one's experiences, one's observations, one's comment and criticism of the life going on about him. It supposes a keen interest in man, a deep sympathy with every day life, its haps and mishaps, its pathos, humor, hopes, fears, aspirations, impulses and motives.

The journalist is one who is always seeking for a clearer vision of his fellow men; seeing in the ordinary affairs of life, in the buffeting of failure, or the thrill of success, the revelation of the mind and soul of the human being.

The novelist and dramatist live in the region of imagination; the journalist lives in the land of reality. Truth to the facts of life, to the happenings of life, to the consequences of life is the absolute rule of his art. It is the lives of men and women he deals with and oft-times, his is the making or the marring of them.

To make a faithful record of the world about him and to picture it for his readers, he must develop within himself not only a gift of clear thinking, but an imaginative grasp and a sympathetic attitude toward his fellow men.

If a young man is content to be just a routine reporter all of his life there is no need of his attending a school of journalism. The common conception of the duties of a reporter is drawn from the movies or musical comedies which represent a young man with a thick notebook, hat on the back of his head, running around in circles and asking foolish questions. All this is, of course, misleading. Reporting is a very serious and very important department of the modern newspaper, but to consider an untrained reporter as representative of the newspaper profession is as far from the truth as to consider the clerk who draws up leases and mortgages in a lawyer's office as representative of the legal profession.

Whether we like it or not, the influence of the press is the most far reaching influence in the modern world. Every movement effecting the political, the religious, the social, the industrial, the economic, artistic, scientific development of the world, or any part of it, depends upon the press for its publicity and for its promotion to a great extent, sometimes even finding its inception therein.

We depend upon the journalist to know what the world is doing from day to day. Important as the reporting of the life of the world is, it is only part of the work of the journalist; the reasoned comment and criticism of the editor is brought to bear upon daily happenings,



interpreting, classifying and criticising, after having carefully applied the tests of experience and sound philosophy.

New play grounds are needed, new parks, hospitals, school buildings, good roads, public improvements of all kinds; it is the journalist's task to set these needs clearly before the public in such a way as to secure results through publicity and promotion campaigns. The most striking illustration of the power of the journalist in this promotion and publicity was supplied by the late war, when through the efforts of the press, millions and millions of dollars were raised in successive sales of war bonds, war savings stamps, Red Cross drives, Y. M. C. A., K. of C. and Salvation Army campaigns.

### OPPORTUNITIES OF JOURNALISM.

Still another task of the journalist is to develop and extend the markets of the world, by intelligent and systematic advertising. The increase in the use of printer's ink is one of the remarkable developments of the industrial and commercial world during the last half century. This field offers almost boundless opportunity for the man of original ideas and the gift of compelling statement.

It is not only in the daily papers that the journalist fulfils his vocation; the class and trade publications, the literary, artistic, scientific periodicals are part of his field. One of the outstanding facts in the history of English and American literature is that newspaper work and reporting are the surest steps to literary success and fame. The great majority of our best novelists and essayists, both in England and America have served their apprenticeship as reporters. If you run over the list of names in England, from Addison and Steele through Charles Dickens to Gilbert K. Chesterton, and in America from Washington Irving and Edgar Allen Poe to O. Henry and Booth Tarkington, you'll be surprised at the overwhelming preponderance of newspaper men who have made good in the literary world.

Unlike most professions, journalism does not look upon the woman who practices it as an exception. In the higher forms of journalistic endeavor women have always held a commanding place; the names of Mary Wilkins Freeman, Mary Roberts Rinehart and Agnes Repplier, to mention but a few of the legion, are familiar to all readers of contemporary fiction and essays.

An increasing number of women are found holding positions of importance on our metropolitan newspapers and periodicals. In advertising too, women are found in positions of responsibility on the staffs of the great advertising agencies. In addition to all this, the remarkable development of periodicals devoted to the interests of women exclusively, many of them of very large circulation and influence, has given almost unbounded opportunity to women in journalism.



## NEED OF BROAD CULTURAL BACKGROUND.

A doctor may be a perfect success in his profession and know very little outside of it; the same is true of the engineer, the lawyer, the business man. It is true of most professions. No doubt a broad cultural training is an advantage to any professional man, but it is not an absolute necessity. The journalist, however, by the very fact that his profession touches life on every side, must have this broad cultural training as an essential part of his equipment. The need of this training and the sad effects of the lack of it in a number of our modern journalists constitute the great argument in favor of schools of journalism.

Every day the journalist is called upon to deal with new problems in politics, in economics, sociology, in art and in science. Any intelligent discussion of these questions must be based on a knowledge of the principles of the matter under discussion and the teachings of history for experience. While it is true that no man can master all the arts and sciences, it is none the less true that a cultured mind is fitted to investigate, to compare and through study to arrive at a sane conclusion. This is what the world has a right to demand of those who, by their very profession, stand as not only reporters, but interpreters and critics of the life about them, and teachers of their fellow men.

From this, it is evident that to a thorough literary training, a newspaper man must add a grounding in the fundamentals of science, history, philosophy and ethics.

He needs a knowledge of science to keep abreast of modern discovery and invention. He needs a knowledge of history that he may have the background of experience on which to base his comparisons and judgments. He needs a training in logic and philosophy to be able to reason correctly, to understand the truth or fallacy in a given theory or proposition; to seek the truth without bias or prejudice—in a word to see life clearly and to see it whole.

Above all the journalist needs a foundation in the principles of the moral law; without this he lacks standards and ideals, and without standards and ideals there can be no real progress. Because the journalist is, by his very profession, called upon to point out to others the difference between good and bad, between right and wrong, he cannot indulge in haphazard decisions. He must know whereof he speaks. To him "the end can never justify the means." Political success can never be placed above patriotism, freedom can never degenerate to license nor can material success ever usurp the rights of the spiritual.



### CULTURAL ADVANTAGES OF MARQUETTE.

A considerable portion of a student's education is absorbed, as it were, from his surroundings. Marquette University, situated as it is in Milwaukee, offers a cultural environment that cannot be surpassed. Milwaukee has its Art Institute, its City Club and its musical societies. The student has the opportunity of hearing the world's greatest singers, musicians and lecturers. The student at Marquette who desires to keep abreast of the progress made in art, literature or science has every facility and opportunity afforded him in Milwaukee.

### PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.

Marquette University School of Journalism makes thorough courses in the basic studies of a liberal education, including logic, metaphysics, philosophy and ethics, essential requirements for a degree.

In addition to the fundamental courses mentioned above, the Marquette University School of Journalism gives a most complete, practical training for the future newspaper man or woman. How thorough this training is will be evident from a glance at the description of courses given in the latter part of this catalogue. Every department of journalism from the news story to the special article, the human interest feature and the editorial is taught by an expert newspaper man who has had years of experience in the actual production of newspapers.

It is a feature of the Marquette University School of Journalism that it has the full cooperation of the big daily papers of Milwaukee, The Milwaukee Journal, The Milwaukee Sentinel and The Wisconsin News, which are at all times glad to give assistance and encouragement to the future journalist.

Men and women prominent in the newspaper field in Milwaukee address the students of the Marquette University School of Journalism and give them the benefit of the experience they have acquired from their long years of service in the profession.

The advertising, publicity and promotion are taught by men who have made, or are making, successes of the work which they are teaching.

### THE AIM OF THE SCHOOL.

Just as in the professions of law and medicine the establishment of colleges led first to higher professional and technical knowledge and secondly to a higher concept of the dignity of the profession itself, so we find that through the higher standards set by schools of journalism and the training given in an institution like Marquette University School of Journalism, the student is sent forth not only with better equipment for his life work, but with a greater appreciation of the dignity and responsibility of the work.

We know there are still men in the field of journalism who are



a disgrace to the profession, just as there are still quack doctors and shyster lawyers, but we also know that the moral standards of law and medicine, working through medical and bar associations, are rapidly weeding out the quack and the shyster, or at least branding them so plainly that they find it almost impossible to impose upon the public.

It has always been the aim of Marquette University School of Journalism to do for the journalist what the law and medical schools have done for their students, namely, to insist upon the dignity of the profession, the high moral purpose which should animate a man who stands as an interpreter of life to his community and the obligation of fighting against any tendency towards the lowering of the tone of the press.

In this we feel that we have been successful and that our influence is far reaching. Little by little, the going forth of trained journalists with high and clearly defined moral principles will not only elevate the tone of the press directly, but will drive the untrained, the incompetent and the unmoral element out of the news and editorial.

### THE OLD WAY AND THE NEW.

The remarkable development of schools of journalism, which may be called the very latest addition to the departments of universities, is one of the wonders of modern education. A few years ago, when Marquette University established one of the first schools of journalism, the outside world, and indeed the majority of leading newspaper men of the country, looked upon schools of journalism as a passing fad.

"The only way to be a reporter is to report" was their doctrine. "The only way to write editorials is to write editorials," and the same theory seemed to be held in regard to all branches of the periodical press. Looking back over the few years that have passed since the experiments were first tried, one finds it very hard to realize that intelligent men held such crude opinions less than a generation ago.

We know the old way of training physicians was to put a young man in the office of an old practitioner and as the old saying goes, "let him bury his mistakes." The same process once followed in law, but the experiment was too costly, both for the public and for the aspirant to professional honors. The same old prejudice against academic training, technical instruction, laboratory work had to be overcome in the case of journalism.

The Marquette University School of Journalism operates its own press room, equipped with a Babcock Optimus Number 41 press, a Model 5 Linotype, Chandler & Price 10x15 job press and other equipment that would go to make up the press room of the up-to-



date country newspaper. This press room is used as the laboratory for the students of journalism, where they may gain an insight into the mechanical side of the profession.

### PUBLICATIONS.

The students of the Marquette University School of Journalism publish and edit a weekly newspaper—The Marquette Tribune—which is operated as nearly as possible along the lines of the city's papers. The Marquette Tribune is published by the students for the students and alumni about the students and alumni. In order that each student may have an opportunity to get practical work in every department, positions are appointive.

That the journalism students may have the benefit of seeing their literary efforts in type, The Marquette University Journal is published five times a year. Every student in the school is urged to submit manuscripts for its pages. Stories, essays and poems are used. The staff is appointed.

The Marquette Annual, The Hilltop, is a resume of the year's school life and is published by the students of the school of journalism. Positions are appointive.

### JOURNALISM ORGANIZATIONS.

Phi Epsilon, the Honor Society.

The Marquette Press Club, under whose auspices weekly lectures will be given to the entire department by prominent men and women eminent in newspaper work.

A chapter of Sigma Delta Chi, National Journalism Fraternity.

Application has been made for a chapter of Theta Sigma Phi, National Journalism Sorority.

### OPPORTUNITIES FOR SELF SUPPORT.

Because of its location in Milwaukee, a city of over half a million inhabitants, the manufacturing center of America, Marquette University offers unparalleled advantages to the needy student. It is very easy for students to earn their board. For a couple of hours' service in cafes, hotels, or restaurants many of the students get their meals. Others earn enough on Saturday afternoons to help considerably toward their keep. There are not a few who are able to earn all their living and boarding expenses while keeping up with their studies.

With regard to school expenses, it will be well to remember that the schedule of expenses at Marquette is to be understood as differing in meaning from like schedules in other colleges.

While there are some few fees in addition to the regular tuition, at Marquette University, the sum total of tuition and fees is considerably less than the fees of those colleges that have practically no tuition, but only laboratory fees.



The student should avail himself of the services of the Students' Free Employment Bureau.

Additional information concerning employment will be cheerfully given, but the University, as such, does not bind itself to secure positions for all prospective students.

### LOCATION.

Marquette University is located in Milwaukee, the commercial and social center of the state of Wisconsin and the great manufacturing center of America. The city is attractively situated on Lake Michigan, 85 miles north of Chicago. It is readily accessible from all points; ample railroad connections are afforded by the Chicago & Northwestern, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Soo Line and three interurban lines. Also many points on Lake Michigan are in direct communication with Milwaukee by means of steamboat lines.

The advantages of Milwaukee are manifold:

**HEALTH:** Is one of the most healthful cities in the United States. While the business section lies in a valley the elevations which surround it afford most delightful residence sections and excellent drainage. Deep water intakes extending far out into Lake Michigan afford a clear, cold and abundant supply of pure drinking water.

**HOMES:** Is essentially a "city of homes." The percentage of those owning their own homes and maintaining lawns and gardens exceeds that of any other city of the Union. It has no congested or slum districts. The residence streets are especially beautiful, many being overarched with maple and elm trees.

**BEAUTIFUL BAY:** One of the sights which is a source of surprise and delight to visitors is the Milwaukee bay. It suggests the Bay of Naples and is viewed from Juneau Park, near the heart of the city. No city on the Great Lakes has succeeded in reserving so beautiful a spot for public convenience and pleasure.

**CIVIC ORDER:** One of the most orderly and law abiding cities in the nation, having a lower percentage of vice and crime than any other large city.

**EDUCATION:** The standard of its school system is the highest. It maintains besides Marquette University, a state normal school, several colleges, and is the first American city to maintain completely equipped trade schools as a part of the common school system.

**COMMERCIAL CENTER:** As a commercial center it possesses some decided advantages. As the metropolis of the great state of Wisconsin, which holds a high place among the leading agricultural states of the Union, it has become an important distributing center for all commodities. Its jobbing and wholesale houses, which have grown into great commercial enterprises, have extended their trade connections far beyond the boundaries of the state. This commercial activity enables ambitious students to earn enough to defray all or at least a part of their expenses.



### GROUNDS.

The grounds of the University consist of five tracts. The Administrative building, in which are located the College of Arts and Science, the College of Economics and the School of Journalism, the Law School building and the building of the School of Applied Science and Engineering are located on the property bounded by Eleventh Street, Thirteenth Street, Grand Avenue and Sycamore Street.

The Conservatory is situated at 1505 Grand Avenue in the residence section of the city, removed from the noise and inconveniences of the downtown traffic. It is, however, within easy access by street cars, from all parts of the city.

The Academy and the Athletic field cover the block between Tenth Street on the east, Eleventh on the west, State on the south and Prairie on the north.

The School of Dentistry, the Trinity Hospital, and the Training School for Nurses are located on the two properties at Ninth and Wells Streets.

The School of Medicine and the Marquette Dispensary are located at Fourth Street and Reservoir Avenue.

### LIBRARY FACILITIES.

The magnificent public library of the city, almost adjoining the School of Dentistry, is within two blocks of the Schools of Journalism, Arts and Science, Law, Economics, Engineering. The arrangement of the library is an ideal one for students, who have access to all the books for consultation and study, and may with special privilege take home with them as many books as are necessary for the preparation of essays, debates, etc. The main library and its eight branches contain 342,194 volumes.

In the History room are more than 40,000 volumes, including 10,000 on Sociology, 9,000 on Travel, 10,000 on Biography, and 11,000 on History. The Philosophy room contains about 3,500 volumes.

The Literature and Reading Room contains 38,000 volumes, from the American, English, French, German, Grecian, Roman, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Swedish, Danish, Dutch, Flemish, Semitic, Slavic, Japanese, Chinese and Celtic literatures.

The Science room has about 30,000 volumes, covering the fields of Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Geology, Biology, Archeology, Paleontology, Engineering and Agriculture.

The library of the College of Arts and Science contains nearly 15,000 volumes. Its circulation department, accessible to the members twice a week, comprises standard English works, carefully selected with a view to the needs of the College students.

The Journalism Library of Marquette contains a selected list of titles for supplementary reading and reference.



## MUSEUM.

The Museum of the city of Milwaukee is within three minutes' walk of the University. The collection is one of the largest and finest in the United States, and contains hundreds of thousands of zoological, botanical, minerological and other specimens.

## GENERAL INFORMATION.

### CONTROL.

Marquette University is under the control of the Jesuits. As educators they aim to secure the gradual and just development of both mind and heart. They recognize moral training as an essential element of education, and spare no efforts to form the students to habits of virtue, while offering them every facility and aid to the highest mental culture. It is their ambition to form men of deep thought, solid principles, virtuous habits and sound religious convictions.

### COLLEGE YEAR.

The College year begins the third week in September and includes thirty-six weeks, which are divided into two semesters of eighteen weeks each. There is a Christmas and an Easter recess. Classes are not held on legal holidays. In addition to day classes, evening classes are conducted to accommodate those who are employed during the day and wish to supplement their knowledge by a study of English and Journalism.

## REGULATIONS.

### PUNCTUALITY.

The students must be punctual and regular in their classes, as failure in these matters tells against good work in their studies. When a valid excuse is presented for absence, the student is bound, by extra work, to repair the loss incurred, and he should consult his instructor for advice in the matter. Unexcused absence for more than 15 per cent of any subject shall mean failure in that branch.

### DISCIPLINE.

All students are bound to upright, gentlemanly conduct, to diligence in study, and to exact obedience to all requirements of order and discipline. Speech or conduct offensive to good morals will not be tolerated.

### DORMITORIES.

The College has no dormitories for the accommodations of students. Those coming from homes at a distance from Milwaukee will, however, be able to find board and lodging in private families in the neighborhood of the University. Lists of suitable rooms will



be furnished on application. Students coming to the city should apply at once at the College office, 1115 Grand Avenue.

It is the policy of the institution to trust as much as possible to the honor of the students in carrying on the government of the College; yet for the maintaining of order and discipline, without which good results are not attainable, regular and punctual attendance, obedience to College regulations, serious application and blameless conduct will be insisted on. Any serious neglect of these essential points will render the offender liable to effective correction and even to dismissal, if such a measure should be deemed necessary for the common good.

### EXAMINATIONS AND REPORTS.

Written tests are held at the close of each quarter and examinations are held at the close of each semester. Reports are sent to parents and guardians at the close of each quarter and each semester. The College authorities earnestly invite consultation concerning the welfare of individual students.

### GRADES OF SCHOLARSHIP.

The following system of grading is used to indicate the student's progress in his subjects. The standings represent the combined result of examinations and class work. The grades given are: A.—93 to 100; B.—85 to 92; C.—77 to 84; D.—70 to 76; E.—60 to 69 (condition); F.—0 to 59 (failure); \*I.—Incomplete; X.—Absent. Students who get a "Failure" in a subject must repeat the subject.

Students who get a "Condition" in three subjects or "Failure" in two subjects will be required to repeat the semester's work in their entire schedule.

### ADMISSION.

#### I.—METHOD OF ADMISSION.

All candidates for admission must offer satisfactory evidence of a good moral character.

Admission may be had either by certificate or by examination:

**ADMISSION BY CERTIFICATE.** A certificate from the principal of an accredited high school in which the student has been prepared for college will be accepted. Official entrance blanks can be secured by application to the Registrar and should be sent in directly to the Registrar at least ten days before the opening of the session.

**ADMISSION BY EXAMINATION.** An applicant who desires to enter without such a high school certificate will be required to pass

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\*Incomplete means that laboratory requirements were not fulfilled or that written assignments were not handed in at the time prescribed.

Students receiving a "condition" in a semester examination may have the privilege of another examination to remove the "condition." This examination must be taken during the semester following the one in which the condition was incurred. Failure to take the examination within the appointed time, or failure to receive a passing grade in the second examination will require the repetition of the semester's work in the study.



satisfactory examinations in the required subjects mentioned below and in such other subjects from the list of electives as he may present for entrance.

**ADMISSION TO ADVANCED STANDING.** Candidates for admission from other institutions of collegiate rank, which offer the same or equal courses of study, will be granted the same standing as at the former institution upon presenting in advance of registration (1) A certificate of honorable dismissal; (2) An official transcript of college credits, with specification of courses and year when taken, hours and grades; (3) An official certified statement of entrance credits and conditions showing the length of each course in weeks, the number of recitations and laboratory exercises each week, the length of recitation and the mark secured.

No student will be admitted to the College as a candidate for a degree after the beginning of the Senior year.

**ADMISSION AS A SPECIAL STUDENT.** Special students, not candidates for a degree, will be admitted to such courses as their qualifications permit. The Dean and the Faculty will judge as to the applicant's fitness to pursue profitably desired subjects. Special adult students as do not meet the entrance requirements may become candidates for a degree when they have fulfilled the entrance requirements.

## 2.—REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

All candidates for a degree must present entrance credits amounting to fifteen units. A unit represents the credit value received for five recitations a week for one year of at least thirty-six weeks in one branch of study. Two laboratory periods in any science or vocational study are considered equivalent to one class exercise.

The required units for admission to degree courses are as follows:

### A.—FOR THE A.B. DEGREE—

English .....	3 units.
Mathematics. ....	2 units.
*Latin .....	4 units.
History .....	1 unit.
Science .....	1 unit.

### B.—FOR THE B.S. DEGREE—

English .....	3 units.
†Mathematics .....	2½ units.
*Foreign Languages .....	2 units

\*Students presenting full fifteen units without the prescribed four units in Latin or without the prescribed two units in foreign language will be given an opportunity to make up these requirements during the first two years at college.

†Candidates for the B. S. degree who present fifteen units, but only two units in Mathematics, may be admitted with the obligation of supplying the other half unit during Freshman year.



History .....	1 unit.
Science .....	1 unit.

#### C.—FOR THE LITT.B. DEGREE—

English .....	2 units.
Science .....	1 unit.
Mathematics .....	2 units
History .....	1 unit.

The work of the first year must be so arranged and so limited in amount that all conditions shall be removed and all deficiencies made good promptly. Deficient and conditioned students must, therefore, submit their course of study for approval to the Dean of the School.

#### D.—ELECTIVES.

The remaining four or five and one-half units may be selected from any subjects counted toward graduation in an accredited or recognized high school, with the following restrictions:

1. No subject may be presented for less than a half unit of credit.
2. Not more than one unit will be accepted in any vocational subject counted toward graduation in an accredited or recognized high school.
3. Vocal music and physical training will not be recognized for credit.

#### CONDITIONAL ADMISSION.

A condition of not more than one unit may be allowed to a candidate ranking above the lowest quarter of his high school class; but no condition is allowed in the prescribed English, Algebra or Geometry.

#### TUITION AND FEES.

No student will be admitted to classes before the fees for the current semester have been paid. No exception will be made and students should come prepared. Tuition and fees once paid cannot under any circumstances be returned. A student who leaves the University for valid reasons during the year will get credit for the paid tuition provided that he pursues his departmental studies within one year from the date of his withdrawal. Tickets cannot be transferred. Students make an implicit contract with the institution to observe these conditions when they pay their dues.

An annual athletic fee of \$10.00 will be charged each student, which admits him to all local games played under the auspices of the Athletic Association. A fee of \$5.00 will be charged each student for gymnasium privileges. It must be paid at the time of matriculation or at the opening of the Fall session. An annual fee of \$5.00



will be charged each male student to entitle him to membership in the Marquette Union. This fee must be paid at the time of matriculation or at the opening of the Fall session.

A fee of \$1.00 per examination, payable in advance to the Treasurer, will be charged each student for whom it is necessary, for any reason whatsoever, to give make-up or condition examinations or special examinations. The fee for a "condition" examination on any other but the date set, will be \$2.00.

Tuition for part-time evening courses is as follows: For two hours of credit weekly, during one academic year, \$25; during one term, \$15; for four hours, \$45.

For degree and diploma courses:

Matriculation fee .....	\$ 5.00
Tuition for the Academic year .....	125.00
First Semester, \$75.00.	
Second Semester, \$50.00.	
Laboratory Fee .....	10.00
Athletic Fee .....	10.00
*Gymnasium Fee .....	5.00
Marquette Union Fee .....	<del>5.00</del>
Graduation Fee .....	10.00
Condition Examination Fee (on date set).....	1.00
Condition Examination Fee (not on date set).....	2.00

Students entering during the second semester will pay one-half the year's tuition and fees.

A proportionate extra charge will be made for every hour above sixteen, \$10.00 per credit hour.

Fees of \$25.00 or less must be paid in advance; fees for more than \$25.00 are payable three-fifths in advance and two-fifths at the beginning of the following semester.

No students once enrolled in the courses will be allowed to withdraw except for very grave reasons.

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\*This fee will not be charged if the new gym is not ready for use by Oct. 1, 1921. In case of it being opened later than Oct. 1, the fee will be announced at the date of opening.



### COURSES OF STUDY.

A student registered in the School of Journalism may pursue one of the following courses:

1. A four year course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts.
2. A four year course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science.
3. A four year course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Literature.

### GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR DEGREES

#### BACHELOR OF ARTS

Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts must have completed before graduation, one hundred and twenty semester hours (as a minimum), which shall include work as follows: Four years of English (24 semester hours), two years of Latin (16 semester hours), two years of modern languages (16 semester hours), four years of journalism (24 semester hours), one year of mathematics (6 semester hours), one year of science (8 semester hours), one year of history (6 semester hours), two years of philosophy (16 semester hours), one year of advertising (4 semester hours).

#### BACHELOR OF LITERATURE

Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Literature must have completed before graduation, one hundred and twenty semester hours (as a minimum), which shall include work as follows: Four years of English (24 semester hours), four years of journalism (24 semester hours), two years of philosophy (16 semester hours), four years of modern languages (24 semester hours), one year of advertising (4 semester hours), two years of history, (12 semester hours).

#### BACHELOR OF SCIENCE

Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Science must have completed before graduation, one hundred and twenty semester hours (as a minimum), which shall include work as follows: Four years of English (24 semester hours), four years of journalism (24 semester hours), two years of modern languages (16 semester hours), two years of science (16 semester hours), two years of philosophy (16 semester hours), one year of mathematics (6 semester hours), one year of advertising (4 semester hours), one year of history (6 semester hours).

### ELECTIVES

In the choice of electives each student must be guided by his prospective future work and must follow the directions of the Dean and Faculty of the school. In every case of electives, the student must have fulfilled all the work prerequisite to the subject elected, and



must not make such choice of electives as will cause a conflict in recitation or laboratory periods.

Electives may be chosen from subjects offered by the department of Arts and Sciences and School of Economics.

Each student will be required to have completed before graduation, one major and two minors, one of which shall be correlated with his major subject, the other to be chosen from another group.

Elections for the second semester must be filed by members of the three upper classes with the Dean on or before January 15th, and for the first semester on or before May 20th.

**JOURNALISM I—Fundamentals of Journalism.** The attainment of a clear, forceful and entertaining style by a close study of words, sentence structure, paragraph topics and punctuation. The rules for unity, coherence and emphasis. Thought-building in description, narration, exposition and argumentation. The essentials of newspaper English. Analysis of newspaper articles, editorials and features. Writing of the sketch as a training in accurate observation and pithy, graphic expression. Lectures, discussion, practice. 3 hours.

to get news. Parallel growth of newspapers and democratic government. News gathering and distribution in ancient times; the messenger, the town-crier, the bulletin board, the news-letter, the printed news-letter. Stages in the development of the printed newspaper.

**JOURNALISM II—(Continued).** English and American papers English and American papers during the Colonial Period. Early fight for a free press. How the press was used before and during the American Revolution. The party press of the Early Republic. The Alien and Sedition Acts. Emigration and the papers of the West. The fight for fuller suffrage and the anti-slavery crusade. Penny papers and personal journalism; Bennett and The New York Herald, Dana and The Sun, Greeley and The Tribune, Raymond and The Times. The Fourth Estate in the Civil War. Reconstruction; Dana, Bowles, Reid, Watterson, Medill, Nelson, etc. Pulitzer, Hearst and the Spanish war. The European war and modern journalism. Lectures, discussion and practice. 3 hours.

**JOURNALISM III—Newspaper Reporting and Correspondence.**

The organization of the news and editorial rooms; the editor-in-chief, the managing editor, city editor, news editor, telegraph editor, sporting editor, society editor; universal desk, the exchange desk; the reporter and his beat—city hall, police, theater, hotel, marine, market, etc.

Practical training in news gathering and writing for The Marquette Tribune, the weekly laboratory organ of the school of journal-



ism; preparing copy, copy reading, rewriting, correcting proof, writing headlines, editing flimsies of foreign and domestic telegraph news, editing copy, interviewing, the style book, blacklisted words, elements of bulletin writing, flashes and follow up stories, information on release material, preparing ready print, studies in news values, condensing, developing. Lectures, discussion, practice. 3 hours.

**JOURNALISM IV—Editorial and Feature.** The editorial page. Editorial interpretation and comment. The principles underlying the happenings of the day. Style of editorials. The policy of the paper. The need of logic, psychology and ethics. The tone of the editorial; the editor's duty, influence and responsibility.

The feature story. Centering the interest. Emotional development. Unity of effect. Need of restraint. Avoidance of pathos and buffoonery. The human interest type. The dramatic type. The humorous type. The pathetic. The sob story. The information type. Sources. Form. The suspense story. Style of the feature article. Cartooning, illustrating. Lectures, discussion, practice. 3 hours.

**JOURNALISM V—Publicity and Promotion.** The preparation of publicity campaigns. Professional campaigning. Creation of news—finding angle of interest. The follow-up story. The booster edition. Indirect advertising—arousing public interest in the general subject through news, feature, human interest story, and editorial. The organization of campaigns. The directing of campaigns. Infusing the spirit of optimism. Dividing the field, handling prospects, proportioning expenditures. Lectures, discussion, practice. 3 hours.

**JOURNALISM VI—Class and Trade Publications.** General principles underlying trade, technical and class news and feature articles. Gathering and editing news for class publications. Correspondence for national trade publications. Trade publication advertising and circulation. Method of research and compiling statistics. Growth, development and possibilities of trade journalism. Discovering and developing new fields in trade journalism. The growing tendency towards specialization. The development and future of agricultural papers. Lectures, discussion, practice. 3 hours.

**JOURNALISM VII—The Country Weekly and the Small City Daily.** Contrast between metropolitan and country papers. Difference in scope. Intensification of local and personal news. Difference in public and consequent difference in news value. Personal relations of editor with his readers, and personal influence. Advantages of the small paper in appeal to community spirit. Direct influence in politics, social reform, education. Problems of the editor. Versatility required by limitation of staff. Cost accounting. Method of increasing circulation and advertising. Collections. Problems of layout and make-up owing to lack of equipment. High ethical standards required in



the publishing or excluding of sensational or criminal news. The news service, correspondence, telephone and telegraph. Lectures, discussion, practice. 3 hours.

**JOURNALISM VIII**—Newspaper Management. Direction and co-ordination of departments. The field to cover and the extent of service. The legal problems of a paper. The law of libel. Privileged publications. Copyright. Administration of advertising and circulation departments. The establishing of a policy in regard to politics, reform, sociology, etc., and the ethical attitude of a paper in its discussion of crime, scandal, corruption. Lectures, discussion, practice. 3 hours.

**MECHANICAL JOURNALISM**—Type, Spaces and Leads. Type Calculations. The Point System—New and Old Systems. Type Faces and Their Use. Fundamental Principles and General Survey of Composition and Makeup. Observation and Explanation of Composing Machines, Presses and Other Printing Office Equipment. Lectures, discussion, practice. 2 hours.

**ADVERTISING I, II**—It is the aim of this course to present a general survey of advertising in all its main branches, supplemented by practice work in technique and class discussions of practical advertising and merchandising problems.

The chief subjects covered are; preparation of copy; sources of data; psychology of appeal; color laws of memory; emphasis inducing action; analysis of successful advertisements; mediums; trade marks; art engraving; lithography; electrotyping; type; paper; printing; direct literature; follow-up system; house organs; selling methods; the campaign as a whole; the advertising agency. 2 hours.

Text: Starch's Advertising, supplemented by lectures.

### ENGLISH.

**COURSE I.** History of English Language. Origin of spoken language. Origin of English language. Characteristics. The development of grammatical construction. Review of the principles of English grammar. The province of rhetoric. Style and the properties of style. Figures of speech. Beauty. Imagination. Emotion. Elements and characteristics of taste. The sublime. Wit. Humor. Ridicule. Prose composition. Exercises in the application of rhetoric. Acquiring a vocabulary. The use of synonyms. Lectures, discussion and practice. 3 hours.

**COURSE II.** Principles of versification. Rhythm. Meter. Rhyme. Quantity. Tone Color. The stanza. Development of English forms. Foreign forms. Ballade. Rondeau. Rondelle. Humorous verse. Poetry. Definitions. Imitation and Creation. Form. Emotional Appeal Universality. The imaginative element. Beauty. Truth. Style in poetry. A study of principal types. Epic. Lyric. Dramatic. Analysis of masterpieces. Lectures, discussion and practice. 3 hours.



COURSE III. ESSAY. Definitions. Types of essays. The personal. The impersonal. The mixed. Editorials. Reviews. The special article. The informational essay. The historical and biographical essay. The critical. The descriptive. The narrative. Style in essay writing. Study of masterpieces. Lectures, discussion and practice. 3 hours.

COURSE IV. FICTION. The purpose of fiction. Realism and romance. The nature of the narrative. The point of view. Emphasis. The epic. The drama. The novel. The novelette. The short story. The factor of style. Plot. Character. Setting. Special study of the short story. Singleness of effect. Economy of means. Utmost emphasis. Dramatic narrative. Climax. Lectures, discussion and practice. 3 hours.

COURSE V., I and II. DRAMA. Definitions and divisions. Tragedy. Comedy. Burlesque. Farce. The society play. The domestic play. The sensational play. The laws of structure. Plot. Counter Plot. Sub Plot. Scenes. Acts. Situations. Climax. The Moral Element. Character. Emotions. Passions. Interplay of motive. Retribution. Poetic justice. The literary element. Imagination. Fancy. Description. Truth. Beauty. Dialogue. The scenic element. Setting. Costume. Grouping. Light effects. The plays of Shakespeare are studied in class and also those of Goldsmith, Sheridan and the chief contemporary dramatists. Lectures, discussion and practice. 3 hours.

COURSE VI., I, II. Criticism and History of English Literature. Definitions. Kinds of criticism. Scientific. Artistic. Textual. Higher. Limitations and extension in practice; impressionistic, comparative, judicial. Methods of approach; historical, biographical, objective. Taine's tests; race, environment, time. Matthew Arnold's "real criticism"; "seeing the object as in itself it really is." Imagination; in science, in art; creative, associative, interpretative, Ruskin's theory. The pathetic fallacy. The emotions, sensation, sensibility, passion. The five tests of permanence. The beautiful, classic, medieval and modern theories. The artistic concept. The characteristic. Functional significance, objective significance, subjective significance. Study of masterpieces. Lectures, discussion and practice. 2 hours.

The History of English literature. Epochs and ages in literature. Literature in every age an index of a nation's life. Development and decadence. Study of masterpieces. History of criticism. Lectures, discussion and practice. 1 hour.



















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1922/23

# Marquette University

## SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM

BULLETIN OF MARQUETTE UNIVERSITY  
SERIES III VOL. 7 NUMBER 12 DECEMBER, 1922



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### ANNUAL CATALOGUE

#### SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM

1922-1923

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY MARQUETTE UNIVERSITY  
1115 GRAND AVENUE,  
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

Entered as SECOND CLASS Matter April 12th, 1916 at the Post Office at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, under the Act of August 24th, 1912



1922

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1923

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1924

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## CALENDAR 1922-1923

## 1922

- September 11, 12, 13.....Entrance Examinations.  
September 13, 14, 15.....Registration.  
September 14, 15, 16.....Conditioned Examinations.  
September 18 .....Classes Begin.  
November 29 .....Thanksgiving Recess Begins, 4 P. M.  
December 4 .....Classes Resumed, 8 A. M.  
December 22 .....Christmas Recess Begins, 4 P. M.

## 1923

- January 3 .....Classes Resumed, 8 A. M.  
January 25 .....Semester Examinations Begin.  
February 1, 2.....Registration.  
February 5 .....Second Semester Begins.  
February 22 .....Washington's Birthday.  
March 16 .....President's Day.  
March 23-April 2.....Easter Recess.  
April 3 .....Classes Resumed, 8 A. M.  
April 5, 6, 7.....Conditioned Examinations.  
May 30 .....Memorial Day.  
June 6 .....Semester Examinations Begin.  
June 15 .....Commencement.



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REVEREND EUGENE RUDGE, S. J.....	Treasurer
REVEREND ARCHIBALD J. TALLMADGE, S. J.....	Dean of Men
MARY L. MELZER.....	Registrar
Dr. HENRY L. BANZHAF.....	Business Manager

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CHARLES R. ATKINSON, A.M., Ph.D.,	Professor of Political Science
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.....	Professor of Modern Languages
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.....	Professor of Education and Religion
JOHN J. ROCHE, A.M.....	Professor of Economics



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ALFRED KENNGOTT, A.M.....	Instructor in Spanish
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.....	Instructor in Mechanical Journalism
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.....	Instructor in English and Public Speaking
J. W. McDONALD.....	Instructor in English and History
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DENIS J. REGAN, LL.B.....	Instructor in English
ALBERT P. SCHIMBERG.....	Instructor in Journalism
NAND SINGH, A.M.....	Instructor in Chemistry
HAROLD E. SWEENEY, A.B.....	Instructor in English and Latin



## **GENERAL INFORMATION**

### **THE FIELD OF JOURNALISM**

Whether we like it or not, the influence of the press is the most far reaching influence in the modern world. Every movement affecting the political, the religious, the social, the industrial, the economic, artistic or scientific development of the world, or any part of it, depends upon the press for its publicity and for its promotion to a great extent, sometimes even finding its inception therein.

We depend upon the journalist to know what the world is doing from day to day. Important as the reporting of the life of the world is, it is only part of the work of the journalist; the reasoned comment and criticism of the editor is brought to bear upon daily happenings, interpreting, classifying and criticising, after having carefully applied the tests of experience and sound philosophy.

### **JOURNALISM AND LITERATURE**

It is not only in the daily papers that the journalist fulfils his vocation; the class and trade publications, the literary, artistic and scientific periodicals are part of his field. One of the outstanding facts in the history of English and American literature is that newspaper work and reporting are the surest steps to literary success and fame. The great majority of our best novelists and essayists, both in England and America have served their apprenticeship as reporters. If you run over the list of names in England, from Addison and Steele through Charles Dickens to Gilbert K. Chesterton, and in America from Washington Irving and Edgar Allen Poe to O. Henry and Booth Tarkington, you'll be surprised at the proportion of newspaper men among those who have achieved success in the literary world.

### **WOMEN IN JOURNALISM**

Unlike most professions, journalism does not look upon the woman who practices it as an exception. In the higher forms of journalistic endeavor women have always held a commanding place; the names of Mary Wilkins Freeman, Mary Roberts Rinehart and Agnes Repplier, to mention but a few of the legion, are familiar to all readers of contemporary fiction and essays.



An increasing number of women are found holding positions of importance on our metropolitan newspapers and periodicals. In advertising too, women are found in positions of responsibility on the staffs of the great advertising agencies. In addition to all this, the remarkable development of periodicals devoted to the interests of women exclusively, many of them of very large circulation and influence, has given almost unbounded opportunity to women in journalism.

### THE SUCCESSFUL JOURNALIST

There are three things that go to make the successful journalist, a natural liking for the work, a broad training in its principles and practice, and an appreciation of its far-reaching influence and opportunity.

The first mark of natural talent for the work is the desire to write, the desire to record for the perusal of others, one's experiences, one's observations, one's comment and criticism of the life going on about him. It supposes a keen interest in man, a deep sympathy with every-day life, its haps and mishaps, its pathos, humor, hopes, fears, aspirations, impulses and motives.

The journalist is one who is always seeking for a clearer vision of his fellow men; seeing in the ordinary affairs of life, in the buffeting of failure, or the thrill of success, the revelation of the mind and soul of the human being.

The novelist and dramatist live in the region of imagination; the journalist lives in the land of reality. Truth to the facts of life, to the happenings of life, to the consequences of life is the absolute rule of his art. It is the lives of men and women he deals with and oftentimes his is the making or the marring of them.

To make a faithful record of the world about him and to picture it for his readers, he must develop within himself not only a gift of clear thinking, but an imaginative grasp and a sympathetic attitude toward his fellow men.

### THE AIM OF THE SCHOOL

Just as in the professions of law and medicine the establishment of colleges led first to higher professional and technical knowledge and secondly to a higher concept of the dignity of the profession itself, so we find that through the higher standards set by schools of journalism and the training given in an



institution like Marquette University School of Journalism, the student is sent forth not only with better equipment for his life work, but with a greater appreciation of the dignity and responsibility of the work.

It has always been the aim of Marquette University School of Journalism to do for the journalist the equivalent of what the law and medical schools have done for their students, namely, to insist upon the dignity of the profession, the high moral purpose which should animate a man who stands as an interpreter of life to his community and the obligation of fighting against any tendency towards the lowering of the tone of the press.

In this we feel that we have been successful and that our influence is far reaching. Little by little, the going forth of trained journalists with high and clearly defined moral principles will not only elevate the tone of the press directly, but will drive the untrained, the incompetent and the morally unsafe element out of the news and editorial.

### CHARACTER OF THE COURSE

Marquette University School of Journalism makes thorough courses in the basic studies of a liberal education, including logic, metaphysics, philosophy and ethics, essential requirements for a degree.

In addition to the fundamental courses mentioned above, the Marquette University School of Journalism gives a most complete, practical training for the future newspaper man or woman. How thorough this training is will be evident from a glance at the description of courses given in the latter part of this catalogue. Every department of journalism from the news story to the special article, the human interest feature and the editorial is taught by an expert newspaper man who has had years of experience in the actual production of newspapers.

### PROFESSIONAL ADVANTAGES

It is a feature of the Marquette University School of Journalism that it has the full co-operation of the big daily papers of Milwaukee, The Milwaukee Journal, The Milwaukee Sentinel and The Wisconsin News, which are at all times glad to give assistance and encouragement to the future journalist.



Men and women prominent in the newspaper field in Milwaukee address the students of the Marquette University School of Journalism and give them the benefit of the experience they have acquired from their long years of service in the profession.

The advertising, publicity and promotion are taught by men who have made, or are making, successes of the work which they are teaching.

### CULTURAL ADVANTAGES

A considerable portion of a student's education is absorbed from his surroundings. Marquette University, situated as it is in Milwaukee, offers a cultural environment that cannot be surpassed. Milwaukee has its Art Institute, its City Club and its musical societies. The student has the opportunity of hearing the world's greatest singers, musicians and lecturers. The student at Marquette who desires to keep abreast of the progress made in art, literature or science has every facility and opportunity afforded him in Milwaukee.

### NEED OF A CULTURAL BACKGROUND

A broad cultural training is an advantage to any professional man; to the journalist it is a necessity. His profession touches life on every side; he is daily called upon to deal with new problems in politics, in economics, sociology, in art and in science. In addition to a thorough literary training, a grounding in the fundamentals of science, history, philosophy and ethics is for him indispensable.

### LOCATION

Marquette University is located in Milwaukee, the commercial and social center of the state of Wisconsin and an important manufacturing center of the Middle West. The city is attractively situated on Lake Michigan, 85 miles north of Chicago. It is readily accessible from all points; ample railroad connections are afforded by the Chicago & Northwestern, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Soo Line and three interurban lines. Also many points on Lake Michigan are in direct communication with Milwaukee by means of steamboat lines.



## HISTORY

The Marquette University School of Journalism was opened by the Rev. John E. Copus, S. J., in 1910 in response to a demand for training in newspaper work, and at the suggestion and with the assistance of Milwaukee newspaper men. Father Copus was himself a former newspaper man, with fifteen years' experience in varied phases of journalism.

Schools of journalism are the latest additions to American universities. In all universities, the courses in journalism were in the beginning necessarily tentative. In Marquette, the School of Journalism began as an integral part of the Robert A. Johnston College of Economics. Two courses were offered, one of three years leading to the degree of Bachelor of Journalism, one of two years leading to a diploma.

In 1916 the Marquette School of Journalism became an independent department of the University, and abolished the two-year diploma course. And in 1917 the course of studies was increased to four years, requiring in addition to journalistic branches, all the cultural studies necessary to secure a bachelor's degree.

A few years later, realizing that laboratory work was necessary to a complete preparation for journalistic success, a modern printing plant equipment was installed. Now the Marquette School of Journalism students, in addition to work on the metropolitan press of Milwaukee and on dailies in this and other states during vacation, receive practical experience on The Marquette Tribune, the University newspaper, The Marquette Journal, the University literary magazine, and The Hilltop, the Marquette annual.

## BUILDING AND EQUIPMENT

The Administration Building of Marquette University, in which are located the College of Arts and Science, the College of Economics and the School of Journalism, is on Grand Avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth Streets, within easy access from the business center of the city, and, by car line from all parts of the town.

The Marquette University School of Journalism operates its own press room, equipped with a Babcock Optimus Number 41 press, a Model 5 Linotype, Chandler & Price 10 x 15 job press and other equipment that would go to make up the press room of the up-to-date country newspaper. This press room is used as the laboratory for the students of Journalism, where they may gain an insight into the mechanical side of the profession.



### LIBRARY FACILITIES

The magnificent public library of the city is within two blocks of the School of Journalism. The arrangement of the library is an ideal one for students, who have access to all the books for consultation and study, and may with special privilege take home with them as many books as are necessary for the preparation of essays, debates, etc. The main library and its eight branches contain more than 470,000 volumes.

In the History room are more than 40,000 volumes, including 10,000 on Sociology, 9,000 on Travel, 10,000 on Biography, and 11,000 on History. The Philosophy room contains about 3,500 volumes.

The Literature and Reading Room contains 38,000 volumes, from the American, English, French, German, Grecian, Roman, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Swedish, Danish, Dutch, Flemish, Semitic, Slavic, Japanese, Chinese and Celtic literatures.

The Science room has about 30,000 volumes, covering the fields of Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Geology, Biology, Archeology, Paleontology, Engineering and Agriculture.

The Journalism Library of Marquette contains a selected list of titles for supplementary reading and reference.

### PUBLICATIONS

The students of the Marquette University School of Journalism publish and edit a weekly newspaper—The Marquette Tribune—which is operated as nearly as possible along the lines of the city's papers. The Marquette Tribune is published by the students for the students and alumni about the students and alumni. In order that each student may have an opportunity to get practical work in every department, positions are appointive.

That the Journalism students may have the benefit of seeing their literary efforts in type, The Marquette University Journal is published five times a year. Every student in the School is urged to submit manuscripts for its pages. Stories, essays and poems are used. The staff is appointed.

The Marquette annual, The Hilltop, is a resumé of the year's school life and is published by the students of the School of Journalism. Positions are appointive.



## JOURNALISM ORGANIZATIONS

Phi Epsilon, the Honor Society.

The Marquette Press Club, under whose auspices weekly lectures will be given to the entire department by prominent men and women eminent in newspaper work.

A chapter of Sigma Delta Chi, National Journalism Fraternity.

Application has been made for a chapter of Theta Sigma Phi, National Journalism Sorority.

## OPPORTUNITIES FOR SELF-SUPPORT

Because of its location in Milwaukee, a city of over half a million inhabitants, the manufacturing center of America, Marquette University offers unparalleled advantages to the needy student. It is very easy for students to earn their board. For a couple of hours' service in cafés, hotels, or restaurants many of the students get their meals. Others earn enough on Saturday afternoons to help considerably toward their keep. There are not a few who are able to earn all their living and boarding expenses while keeping up with their studies.

With regard to school expenses, it will be well to remember that the schedule of expenses at Marquette is to be understood as differing in meaning from like schedules in other colleges.

While there are some few fees in addition to the regular tuition, at Marquette University, the sum total of tuition and fees is considerably less than the fees of those colleges that have practically no tuition, but only laboratory fees.

The student should avail himself of the services of the Students' Free Employment Bureau.

Additional information concerning employment will be cheerfully given, but the University, as such, does not bind itself to secure positions for all prospective students.



## TUITION AND FEES

No student will be admitted to classes before the fees for the current semester have been paid. No exception will be made and students should come prepared. Tuition and fees once paid cannot under any circumstances be returned. A student who leaves the University for valid reasons during the year will get credit for the paid tuition provided that he pursues his departmental studies within one year from the date of his withdrawal. Tickets cannot be transferred. Students make an implicit contract with the institution to observe these conditions when they pay their dues.

The athletic and gymnasium fee which will be charged each student, admits him to all local games played under the auspices of the Athletic Association and entitles him to gymnasium privileges. An additional two-dollar fee will be charged students who desire gymnasium lockers. The Union fee, which is charged every male student, entitles him to membership in Marquette Union.

These fees must be paid at the time of matriculation or at the opening of the fall session. Students entering during the second semester will pay one-half of the year's tuition and fees.

Tuition for the academic year.....	\$125.00
First Semester .....	\$75.00
Second Semester .....	50.00
Matriculation fee .....	10.00
Athletic and Gymnasium fee.....	15.00
Marquette Union fee.....	5.00
Journalism Laboratory fee.....	10.00
Physics Laboratory fee.....	10.00
Chemistry Laboratory fee.....	10.00
Biology Laboratory fee.....	25.00
Breakage Deposit (Laboratory students).....	10.00
Botany Laboratory fee.....	10.00
Conditioned Examination (on date set).....	1.00
Conditioned Examination (not on date set).....	5.00
Diploma fee .....	10.00

## TUITION FOR EVENING COURSES

For two hours a week for one semester.....	\$15.00
For two hours a week for one academic year.....	25.00
For four hours a week for one academic year.....	45.00



## ADMINISTRATION

The College year begins the third week in September and includes thirty-six weeks, which are divided into two semesters of eighteen weeks each. There is a Christmas and an Easter recess. Classes are not held on legal holidays. In addition to day classes, evening classes are conducted to accommodate those who are employed during the day and wish to supplement their knowledge by a study of English and Journalism.

## ATTENDANCE

Every student is expected to attend class room and laboratory exercises regularly. No student whose absences in any course exceed fifteen per cent of the scheduled meetings of the class will be admitted to the midyear or final examinations in the course. Students thus excluded will receive a Failure for the course.

In applying this rule, students who are not present at class or laboratory exercises during the twenty-four hours preceding or following any University holiday or vacation will be marked three absences for each exercise missed unless permission has been previously asked for in writing and granted by the Dean.

It should be clearly understood that no student is entitled to a certain number of unexcused absences. No "cuts" are allowed. Teachers are to report to the Vice-President all students in their classes who are absent one-tenth of the recitations of the course as soon as that number shall have been reached.

In the case of absence due to illness the student must inform the Dean by mail or otherwise on the first day of the absence. In the case of absence due to illness or death of relatives, permission must be obtained in advance from the Dean.

If a student is present at a class room exercise and reports in advance that he is unprepared, he will be charged with half an absence. If this lack of preparation is discovered during the recitation he will be charged with one absence.

All omitted exercises, whether the absence is excused or not, must be made up within one week after the resumption of college duties as appointed by the professor whose exercises were omitted or they will be counted as Failures in deter-



mining the student's grade. An excuse for absence does not relieve the student from responsibility for the work of his class during his absence. The responsibility in all these cases rests with the student.

Tardiness of less than ten minutes at a class room exercise counts as half an absence. Tardiness of more than ten minutes at a class room exercise will count as one absence.

If a student is absent either with or without excuse from six per cent or more of the exercises of a given class in any semester, he will be required to take an extra examination which will ordinarily cover the work gone over during his absence. For each additional absence in any subject a deduction of one per cent will be made from the student's final grade in that subject.

### DISCIPLINE

The educational system employed by the University includes, as one of its most important features, the formation of character. For this reason the discipline, while considerate, is unflinchingly firm, especially when the good of the student body and the reputation of the institution are concerned.

While it is the policy of the Faculty to trust as much as possible to the honor of the students themselves in carrying on the government of the University, nevertheless, for the maintaining of order and discipline, without which the desired results are not attainable, regular and punctual attendance, obedience to University regulations, serious application to study and blameless conduct will be insisted upon; and honor, fair-dealing, self-restraint and fortitude will be demanded as the natural and necessary virtues of genuine character. Any serious neglect of these essential points will render the offender liable to censure, even to that of dismissal.

#### Censure.

There are four grades of censure: probation, suspension, dismissal, and expulsion. By probation is meant that the student has forfeited the confidence and high esteem of the University authorities and is required to restore them by definite and manifest acts of attention to duty in conduct and academic work. Suspension is exclusion from the University for an indefinite period, not to exceed one semester. Dismissal is exclusion for a period not to exceed two semesters. Expulsion is the final exclusion of the student from the University and is the highest academic censure and may or may not, according to circumstances, be publicly administered.



The University reserves the right to dismiss at any time a student who fails to give satisfactory evidence of earnestness of purpose and of interest, primarily in the serious work of university life. Dismissal may be made without specific charges, and, in rare cases, perhaps on grounds that seem insufficient to students or parents. The University in these cases holds itself to be the more capable judge of what affects the interests of the institution and the student body. Those who are unprepared to accept this condition should not apply for admission.

## EXAMINATIONS

### Entrance Examinations

Examinations will be conducted by the Dean, but the head of the department concerned will be responsible for the preparation of questions, prompt reading of the papers, and the reporting of the results. The questions will ordinarily constitute an examination of two hours.

### Semester Examinations

Examinations in all subjects are held at the close of the semester. The result of the semester examination, combined with the student's class work (each to count one-half) will determine his grade for the semester. Students who, for any cause, have been absent from more than fifteen per cent of the exercises in any course will not be admitted to the examination in that course. A student who has been absent from the regular examination for reasons satisfactory to the Dean may be examined at a time to be determined by the Dean. Absence from the semester examination counts as failure.

### Tests

Partial examinations or tests or written recitations are held from time to time during the semester with or without previous notice to the students at the discretion of the instructor. Absence, for whatever reason, from a test which has been duly announced is reckoned the equivalent of absence from three ordinary class exercises.

### Supplementary Examinations

A condition (E) due to failure in the semester examination may be removed by a supplementary examination upon recommendation of the department concerned and with the approval of the Dean of the college. These examinations may be taken only on the day specified, and may not be deferred except with the express consent of the Dean. A conditioned student who



desires such examination must notify the Registrar in writing one week in advance so that examination questions may be prepared. He must also notify the Dean so that arrangements may be made for holding the examination. Any student failing to give such notice shall not be allowed to take the examination. A student may take only one examination to remove a condition. If he fails to pass a subject both in the regular and supplementary examination, he must repeat the course the next time it is offered in class. Removal of condition by examination shall not entitle the student to a grade higher than D. A conditioned student absent from the regular or supplementary examination must present an excuse satisfactory to the Dean or receive a grade of F for the course.

Conditions may be incurred: (a) by failure to satisfy the requirements in a course, which requirement includes recitations, tests, and other assigned work as well as the examination; (b) by exclusion from examination because of excessive class-room absences\*; (c) by absence due to any cause on a day appointed for examination provided the work done during the semester is below passing; (d) by failure to complete work for which a grade of I has been given within one month after the beginning of the following semester.

The fee for each examination for the removal of conditions shall be one dollar. Students who are absent from conditioned examinations with the permission of the Dean to take such examination at other than the regular time shall pay five dollars for each examination. No student shall be allowed to take these examinations until he presents a receipt from the Bursar for this fee.

#### **Special Examinations for Credit**

Special examinations may be given upon the recommendation of the head of the department concerned and with the approval of the Dean of the college in which the student is enrolled. No credit in a beginning language course may be gained by such special examination.

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\*The right to examination in any subject at the end of a semester will be refused (a) to those who have not been present 85 per cent of the class time, or (b) who have not handed in 85 per cent of written assignments in laboratory or other work.



## ADMISSION

### I. GENERAL STATEMENT

#### Testimonials

All applicants for admission to the School of Journalism must present satisfactory testimonials of good moral character.

#### Credentials

The University requires for admission the satisfactory completion of a four-year course in a secondary school approved by a recognized accrediting agency or the equivalent of such a course. The major portion of the secondary school course presented by a student for admission should be definitely correlated with the curriculum to which he seeks admission.

All candidates for admission must offer fifteen units in acceptable subjects. No student will be admitted except on presentation of an official transcript of credits from the high school last attended. Credentials which are accepted for admission become the property of the University and are kept permanently on file.

Applications for admission, accompanied by proper credentials, should be presented to the Registrar at least one month before the opening of the semester, and will not be considered except by special action of the Committee on Admissions if presented later than two weeks before the opening of the semester. The University reserves the right to refuse to admit any student whose preparatory work is of such grade as to create a doubt regarding his ability to pursue college work successfully.

### II. METHODS OF ADMISSION

Admission to the University may be obtained by one of the following methods: (1) By certificate; (2) by examination; (3) by a combination of the two methods.

#### (a) Admission by Certificate

A candidate for admission by certificate must be an officially recommended graduate of an accredited high school.

**Deficiencies.** No quantitative conditions are permitted. Every student must offer at the time of admission fifteen units in acceptable subjects. However, a student who offers fifteen acceptable units including the units prescribed for all curricula, but who is deficient in not more than two units in subjects



prescribed only for the college or department which he wishes to enter, may be admitted to that college or curriculum, subject to the requirement that the deficiencies in question shall be removed before he may be registered for the second year's work.

A student with deficiencies must pay an extra tuition fee of \$12.50 each semester in addition to the regular tuition fees.

**(b) Admission by Examination**

Applicants who are not entitled to enter on certificate must take entrance examinations in the entire number of units (pages 24, 25), and, if these are satisfactory, the candidate will be admitted, provided he presents supplementary evidence of preparation equivalent to that furnished by a four-year high school course. These examinations may be taken on the days indicated in the College calendar. Students desiring entrance examinations should inform the Registrar of the fact at least a week before the dates noted above.

Certificates of successful examinations before the College Entrance Examination Board will be accepted in lieu of matriculation examinations conducted by the University.

**(c) Admission by Examination and Certificate**

An applicant who has not been graduated from an accredited high school must pass entrance examinations in the following subjects amounting to five units:

English .....	1 unit
Algebra .....	1 unit
Additional subjects to be designated by the Committee on Admissions.....	3 units
Total .....	5 units

The remaining ten units necessary to make up the fifteen units required for admission may also be made up in entrance examinations or may be offered by certificate from an accredited school.

**(d) Admission on Probation**

Graduates of four-year non-accredited high schools in Wisconsin will be admitted without examination on probation for one semester on the special recommendation of the principal, provided such graduates in their high school course have satisfied fully the requirements for admission to the School of Journalism, and have maintained a standing of ten per cent above the passing mark in their preparatory work.



Graduates of other secondary schools outside of Wisconsin not accredited by a recognized standardizing body will be admitted on probation for one semester on the special recommendation of the high school principal provided (a) that such school is accredited by the state university or other recognized university or college within the state; (b) that the minimum admission requirements of Marquette University School of Journalism be fulfilled both as regards the amount, character, and quality of the work.

### ADMISSION TO ADVANCED STANDING

Matriculated students may secure advanced standing either by examination or by presenting credits.

#### I. Colleges and Universities

##### (a) By Examination

Advanced standing will be granted only by examination unless applicant is from an approved college. These examinations are given without fee if taken within sixty days after matriculation; if taken later, a fee of five dollars is charged for each examination.

##### (b) By Transcript of Record

Candidates for admission from institutions of collegiate rank of recognized standing may be granted the same standing as at the former institution upon presenting in advance of registration:

1. A certificate of honorable dismissal.
2. An official transcript of college credits, with specifications of courses and year when taken, hours, and grades. Such courses must be collegiate, and not professional or vocational in character.
3. An official certified statement of entrance credits and conditions, showing the length of each course in weeks, the number of recitations and laboratory exercises each week, the length of recitation and the mark secured.
4. A marked copy of the catalogue of the college previously attended, indicating the courses for which credit is desired.



## II. Normal Schools

### (a) In Wisconsin

(1) **Two-year college courses.** Advanced credit will be granted for college studies up to sixty credits for two years' full work, provided the student, at the time of entering the normal school, was fully prepared to enter the Freshman class of Marquette University School of Journalism.

(2) **Two-year Professional Courses.** The credentials of students and graduates of these courses will be examined individually. If their preparatory studies are satisfactory, they may be given advanced standing varying from thirty to sixty credits depending on the nature and amount of work taken in the normal school.

### (b) Outside Wisconsin

Students will be granted such credit as their former work entitles them, provided that, in addition to their high school and normal school certificates, they also present an official statement showing what evaluation their State University would allow for their normal school work.

## III. Junior Colleges

Students from Junior Colleges will be admitted to advanced standing at this University upon fulfillment of the conditions stated above under I (a,b).

## UNCLASSIFIED STUDENTS

A graduate of a four-year accredited secondary school who does not meet the requirements for admission to freshman standing may, upon recommendation of his principal, be admitted as an unclassified student. Such a student will be allowed to enroll for those courses only for which he has had adequate preparation. By virtue of his classification, he is not a candidate for a degree, but he may ultimately become a candidate for a degree by fulfilling as part of his college prescription all the requirements for entrance to and graduation from the college in which he is registered. An unclassified student is required to register so that all entrance deficiencies will be removed by the end of his first year of residence. Failure to comply with this requirement will render a student ineligible for readmission until all deficiencies have been removed.



### ADULT SPECIAL STUDENTS

The rules governing the admission of adult special students are as follows:

1. For admission to the School of Journalism, a special student must be at least twenty-one years of age.

2. A student from an accredited high school will not be admitted to this classification if he has been in attendance in the high school during the previous year.

3. All available certified credits for previous school work must be submitted to the Registrar and an application blank for admission as a special student filled out, giving, in addition to other information, the kind of work desired, the reasons for desiring such work, and, when no credits can be presented, a detailed statement of any previous educational work and practical experience.

4. By virtue of his classification, a special student is not eligible for any degree. He may ultimately become a candidate for a degree, however, by completing the admission requirements of the college in which he is registered.

5. Registration as a special student is for one semester only. Re-registration will be refused if the student has not shown satisfactory earnestness and definiteness of purpose, or if his work has not been good.

**Two-year Limit.** No one may register in the University as a special student for more than two years.

### ENTRANCE PROCEDURE

Correspondence concerning admission should be addressed to the Registrar, Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

#### A. CREDENTIALS

Undergraduate students should send credentials by mail to the Registrar as follows:

##### (1) For Admission by Certificate From an Accredited School

Application forms for admission by certificate which are to be used in every case may be had on application to the Registrar. Certificates must be made out and signed by the principal or other recognized officer of the high school and mailed by him directly to the Registrar. A catalogue of the school, if published, describing the course of study in detail, should accompany the certificate. All credentials should be mailed at least one month before the beginning of the semester in order to secure prompt attention. Compliance with this request will save applicants much inconvenience.



It is expected that the principal will recommend not all graduates, but only those whose ability, application, and scholarship are so clearly marked that the school is willing to stand sponsor for their success at college. The University reserves the right to require entrance examinations in the case of candidates for admission whose certificates show grades below 80 per cent in the prescribed units. No certificate will be accepted unless the holder has spent the last year of his high school course in the school issuing the certificate.

**(2) For Admission With Advanced Standing From Another Institution**

Applicants for admission who have been dropped on account of poor scholarship by another institution shall not be granted advanced standing for any work done in that institution. Students from other colleges must first have met the entrance requirements of this University. The amount of advanced credit to be granted by certificate will be estimated by the Committee on Admissions and will not be written into the permanent records until the student has been in residence in the University for one semester.

**B. MATRICULATION AND REGISTRATION**

**(a) Students in Residence**

Former students will register for the following semester on the days announced on the bulletin boards and in the University catalogue. They will proceed to the Dean's office there to arrange their schedule for the coming semester.

**(b) New Students**

Procedure for new students will be as follows:

1. In case they come from a secondary school or another college they must present credentials to the Registrar and secure a certificate of admission. This should be done by correspondence as stated above. No student will be allowed to register after the first week of the semester without qualifying by the aid of an approved tutor.

2. They should matriculate in the office of the Dean of the School of Journalism. Matriculation is granted on presentation on the proper certificate of admission entitling the student to enter the University. As evidence of his membership in the University the student is given a matriculation card. This card should be retained at all times as it must be presented whenever membership in the University is to be demonstrated by the holder.



3. They will then register, in the same office, for the courses of study to be pursued during the ensuing semester. For this purpose the student will be given a registration card for the semester on which, after consultation with the Dean and with his approval, the courses desired will be entered.

4. The student will then proceed to the Bursar's office and pay the University fees for the ensuing semester. Here he shall present the matriculation card and the registration card. On payment of the fees, the Bursar will stamp the matriculation card and return it to the student, together with a receipt for tuition and other fees. Names of students will not be sent to instructors as entitled to attend classes until all fees have been paid. Students shall not receive credit for work for which they are not properly registered.

### CHANGES IN REGISTRATION

1. After the first day of the semester change of registration is permitted only (1) with the written consent of the Dean; (2) on payment of a fee of one dollar for each change thus made. In case the change is made upon the initiative of the University authorities no fee is required.

#### 2. Change of Courses

Changes in registration must be made officially in the Dean's office and must be approved by him. This applies to courses dropped, courses added, and changing from one course to another. No change in registration may be made after the fifth week of the semester. Students who drop a study with or without permission will be marked F on the Registrar's books. If a student is permitted at his own request to drop a course after attending the class for five weeks or more, he will be given a grade of F which will become a part of the permanent records just as if he failed at the end of the course.

#### 3. Change of Curriculum

(a) A student desiring to change from one school to another in the University must present a petition to the Registrar approved by the Deans of both Schools or both Freshman Advisers concerned in the change of course.

(b) If a minor, he must also present the written consent of his parent or guardian. The Registrar will then record the change and notify both Deans or Advisers. In the course that he enters, the student must complete all deficiencies under the direction of his Dean or Adviser.



## SUBJECTS ACCEPTED FOR ENTRANCE

Candidates for admission to the Freshman class shall present entrance credits amounting to fifteen units representing four years of high school work. A unit is a series of recitations or exercises in a given subject pursued continuously throughout the school year of not less than thirty-six weeks. The number of class exercises required a week for each unit shall be five. Double periods are required for laboratory courses.

Not more than four units may be offered in any one subject. Not less than a full unit will be accepted in the first year of any language, and then only when it is followed by two units in another language. Half units will be accepted, but only when presented in addition to integral units in the same subject, or in half-year subjects which constitute a complete course in themselves, e. g., solid geometry.

Not more than three units will be accepted from the vocational group and not more than one unit in any single subject in this group.

The major portion of the high school course offered for admission should be definitely correlated with the curriculum to which the student seeks admission. Subjects which may be offered for entrance and the number of units which will be accepted in each subject are as follows:

### GROUP A

#### Required Units

English .....	3 units
Mathematics .....	2 units
History .....	1 unit
Science .....	1 unit

### GROUP B

#### Restricted Units

(a) For the A.B. degree:

Latin (1)..... 4 units

(b) For the B.S. degree:

Foreign Language (2)..... 2 units

Intermediate Algebra (3).....  $\frac{1}{2}$  unit

(c) For the Litt.B. degree:

One foreign language..... 2 units

(1) Students presenting full fifteen units without the prescribed four units in Latin will be given an opportunity to make up this requirement during the first two years of college.

(2) Students entering without the prescribed two units in a foreign language must make up this deficiency before the beginning of the Sophomore year.

(3) Candidates for the B.S. degree who present fifteen units, but only two units in Mathematics may be admitted with the obligation of supplying the other half unit during the Freshman year.



**GROUP C****Elective Units**

Enough electives must be chosen from this group to make, together with those from Group A and Group B, a total of twelve units. The following list shows the minimum and maximum amount of matriculation credit allowed in each subject.

**Foreign Language:**

Latin .....	2-4 units
Greek .....	1-3 units
French .....	2-4 units
German .....	2-4 units
Spanish .....	2-4 units

**Mathematics:**

Advanced Algebra .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ unit
Solid Geometry .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ unit
Trigonometry .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ unit

**Science\***

Biology .....	1 unit
Chemistry .....	1 unit
Physics .....	1 unit
Botany .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -1 unit
Zoology .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -1 unit
Physical Geography.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -1 unit
General Science.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -1 unit

History .....	1-4 units
Civics .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -1 unit
**English .....	1 unit

**GROUP D****Miscellaneous**

The remaining three units may be selected from the commercial, industrial or vocational subjects counted towards graduation in an accredited or recognized high school with the understanding that no subject may be presented for less than half a unit of credit, nor more than one unit of credit in any single subject in this group.

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\*To count as a prescribed science subject these courses must include laboratory work.

\*\*In addition to that offered under Group A.



## DEGREES

The following degrees are conferred:

- A.B., Bachelor of Arts;
- B.S., Bachelor of Science;
- Litt.B., Bachelor of Literature.

The A.B. degree is conferred if the candidate's course has included two years of college Latin.

The B.S. degree is conferred on one who has concentrated his studies, particularly during the last two years of college on Sciences or Mathematics.

The degree of Bachelor of Literature may be conferred on a student whose course has not included the two years of college Latin required for the A.B. degree, nor the work in Science or Mathematics requisite for the B.S. degree, but who offers additional work in Foreign Language and History, and who has met all other requirements in prescribed subjects and offers electives previously approved by his advisers and the Dean of the School.

The conditions for the baccalaureate degrees are the following:

1. The satisfactory completion of the four-year course leading to the degree for which the student is a candidate.
2. A written thesis approved by the Dean of the School and presented on or before April 5th of the year in which the degree is expected to be conferred.
3. All work in order to be accepted in fulfillment of any requirement for the degree must be completed with an average grade of C or over, totalling 128 credit points.
4. A fee of ten dollars payable in advance.

All applicants for a degree should file their application and present all their credits on or before the 15th of April.



## REQUIREMENTS FOR GRADUATION

### AMOUNT OF WORK

In order to receive a degree, a student is required to complete one hundred and twenty-eight semester hours of work and to maintain an average grade of C.

The requirements for graduation include:

1. A certain amount of prescribed work, especially in the freshman and sophomore years;
2. A major and two minors, to be taken chiefly during the junior and senior years; and
3. Free electives, which afford opportunity either for broader culture or for greater specialization as the student may choose;
4. At least the senior year in residence at Marquette University.

The semester hour is the unit or standard for computing the amount of a student's work. A semester hour is defined as one lecture, recitation or class exercise, one hour in length per week, or two hours of laboratory per week for one semester. Two hours of preparation on the part of the student are required for each hour of lecture or recitation.

Regular work for Freshmen is sixteen hours per week. For all others it may be from fifteen to eighteen hours. No candidate for a degree will be allowed to register for fewer than twelve hours of work.

No Freshman may register for more than sixteen hours without special permission of the faculty, and such registration is not allowed to any student in his first semester of residence.

In case of students of longer attendance, advisers may grant permission to take studies up to eighteen hours a week after the standing of the student in each study of the semester is examined and found to be B (85 or over).

No credit will be granted any student for more than forty hours in any department, including credits earned in the freshman year, except:

1. When a student is writing a thesis, he may count in addition to the forty hours, the hours of the course in which he does his thesis work.
2. In the department of English a student may take forty hours in addition to Rhetoric 1-2.



## CHARACTER OF WORK

### Subject Requirements

#### Prescribed Subjects for the A.B. Degree

Credit Hrs.	Credit Hrs.
English .....18	Mathematics ..... 6
Latin .....16	History ..... 6
Modern Language .....16	Philosophy .....16
Science ..... 8	Journalism .....18

#### Prescribed Subjects for the B.S. Degree

English .....18	History ..... 6
Modern Language .....16	Philosophy .....16
Science .....16	Journalism .....18
Mathematics ..... 6	

#### Prescribed Subjects for the Litt.B. Degree

English .....18	Philosophy .....16
Foreign Language .....24	Journalism .....18
History .....12	

Students who have received one-half their college credits (64 semester hours) in other institutions must secure before graduation all the prescribed credits except those in science, mathematics, and history. In place of these they may offer such electives as are approved by their advisers and the Dean of the School.

## QUALITY OF WORK

### Grades

A student's grade of scholarship in each of his subjects is determined by the combined results of examinations and class work.

Above Passing	Below Passing
A 93—100, Excellent	E 60—69, Conditioned
B 85— 92, Good	F 0—59, Failed
C 77— 84, Fair	I , Incomplete*
D 70— 76, Passed	X , Absent

These grades are not given out to the students by the professors, but are regularly issued from the office of the Dean of the School.

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\*A student may be reported Incomplete, if some small portion of his work remains unfinished, provided his standing in the course has been of grade C or higher. To secure credit, this work must be completed within one month after the beginning of the following semester; otherwise the course will be recorded as of grade E.



Any student who desires to remove an Incomplete, must first obtain from the Registrar a blank form for presentation to the instructor in charge of the course. The blank when signed, must be filed with the Registrar within one week from the time of the semester examination. A fee of \$1.00 is charged for blanks obtained after the specified time.

### Credit Points

A candidate for a degree must gain not only the number of hour credits required, but his work must reach a certain standard of excellence. In addition to the 128 hour credits necessary for graduation, each student must earn at least 128 credit points, or an average mark in all subjects of C or better.

For a grade of A in a given course, the student will receive three times as many credit points as there are hour credits in any course; for a grade of B, twice as many credit points; for a grade of C, as many credit points as hour credits; while D gives hour credits but no points.

For example: A four-hour course in which the student receives A, gives twelve credit points; if the grade is B, 8 credit points; if C, 4 credit points.

The maximum number of credit points that can be secured by a student is 384; the minimum accepted for graduation is 128.

Candidates for graduation must attend any course of lectures, or any other exercises that have been or may be authorized and equipped by the Faculty, even though such courses receive no value in credits.

### GROUP REQUIREMENTS

A candidate for a bachelor's degree must complete a major in at least one department, and a minor in each of two other departments,

- (a) One of which is correlated to the major,
- (b) The other, a free or unrestricted minor, to be chosen from another group.

**Major.** Each student before the end of the Sopromore year must elect courses from some one department, to be known as his major, which must comprise not less than eighteen semester hours. Two years of preparatory school work or one year of college work in any foreign language shall be prerequisite to a major or minor in the same language. In general, no courses designated as 1 or its equivalent will be counted for major or minor.



A major may be changed only by the consent of the Dean and of the heads of the departments concerned, and such change will be permitted only upon the distinct understanding that all the courses prescribed in the major finally chosen shall be completed before graduation.

**Minor.** A minor consists of not less than twelve hours in one department. The correlated minor must be chosen from the same group as the major; the unrestricted minor may be chosen from either of the remaining groups.

**Electives.** Courses not taken (a) as prescribed courses and (b) not included in the student's major and minor sequences may be chosen as free electives to complete the 128 credits required for graduation.

In the choice of electives, each student must be guided by his prospective work. He must ascertain, moreover, that such courses are open to his class; that he has fulfilled the prerequisites, and that there will be no conflict in the schedule of recitations or laboratory periods.

First year courses in a foreign language will not be accepted for credit towards a degree unless followed by a second year course in the same language.

Elections for the second term must be filed by members of the upper classes with the Dean on or before January 15th, and for the first term on or before May 15th.



## DEPARTMENTS AND COURSES

1. As a rule, odd numbers indicate first semester courses ; even numbers, second semester courses.

2. In all (a) beginning and (b) year courses both semesters must be completed for credit toward a degree.

3. The Faculty reserves the right to refuse to offer a course listed below for which there is not a sufficient number of applicants.

### ANCIENT LANGUAGES

Professor Roemer; Mr. Sweeney

#### Greek

**A-B. Elementary Greek.** The course is intended for those who enter without Greek. Benner-Smyth, *Beginners' Greek Book*; Xenophon, *Anabasis*; prose composition based on Xenophon.

Four hours credit.

1. **Homer.** Selected portions of the *Iliad* or *Odyssey*; Homeric Dialect; outline of Greek epic poetry. First semester.

Three hours credit.

2. **Plato.** The *Apology* and one of the *Dialogues*. New Testament, selections. Second semester.

Three hours credit.

3. **Demosthenes.** *Philippics*; *The Crown*; history of the development of Greek oratory. First semester.

Three hours credit.

4. **Sophocles; Aeschylus.** Sophocles, *Antigone* or *Oedipus Tyrannus*; Aeschylus, *Prometheus*, with lectures on Greek drama. Second semester.

Three hours credit.

5. **Euripides; Aristophanes.** Euripides, *Medea* or *Alcestis*; Aristophanes, *Frogs* or *Clouds*, with lectures on the Greek comedy.

Three hours credit.

6. **Lyric and Pastoral Poets.** Pindar and Theocritus. Pindar selected *Epinicia*; Theocritus, selected *Idyls*. Selections from the Greek Anthology.

Three hours credit.

7. **Herodotus.** Selections from Books I, VII, VIII and IX. Lectures on the early logographers and the beginnings of Greek prose.

Three hours credit.

8. **Thucydides.** Selections, especially the *Sicilian Expedition*, Books VI-VIII. Lectures on the Greek historians and historical sources.

Three hours credit.



**9-10. Prose Composition.** Practice in the writing of simple Greek. Both semesters. Two hours credit.

**11-12. Prose Composition.** An advanced course. Both semesters. Two hours credit.

**13. History of Greek Literature.** A general course in Greek Literature. One semester. Two hours credit.

### Latin

**A-B. Elementary Latin.** Daily practice in oral and written themes: essentials of syntax. First semester. Caesar De Bello Gallico, four books; thorough study of syntax with frequent themes. Bennett's New Latin Prose Composition. Second semester. Eight hours credit.

**C. Cicero; Sallust.** Orations against Catiline I-III; selections from De Senectute and the Bellum Catilinae. Themes from Bennett's New Latin Prose Composition. Four hours credit.

**D. Vergil; Cicero.** Aeneid, translation and interpretation with studies in Greek and Roman mythology; Cicero, Pro Lege Manilia. Themes as in Course C. Four hours credit.

The above courses A, B, C, and D, are intended for students who enter with insufficient preparation in Latin, but will not be accepted in fulfillment of the required college Latin.

**1. Vergil; Horace.** Aeneid VII-XII, selections; Horace, Ars Poetica. Selections from Christian Hymnology. First semester. Three hours credit.

**2. Livy.** Book XXI; Book XXII, selections; a study of Livy's style, elements of change from the prose of the Ciceronian age. Second semester. Three hours credit.

**3. Horace; Cicero.** Horace, selected Odes and Epodes; Cicero, Pro Milone, with special references to its rhetorical and argumentative qualities. De Amicitia or De Senectute. First semester. Three hours credit.

**4. Horace; Tacitus.** Horace, selected Epistles and Satires; a study of the chief characteristics of Roman satire; Horace's philosophy of life; Tacitus, Agricola and Germania; the prose of the empire. Second semester. Three hours credit.

**5. Cicero; Juvenal.** Cicero, Quaestiones Tusculanae, with a study of his position as a philosopher; Juvenal, selected Satires. One semester. Three hours credit.



6. **Plautus; Terence.** Selected plays. One semester.  
Three hours credit.
7. **Pliny; Seneca.** The letters of Pliny the Younger, with a study of literary and social conditions at the end of the first century after Christ; Seneca, selected letters. One semester. Three hours credit.
8. **Roman Political Institutions.** The king, the gentes, the patricians, the clients; the rise and growth of the Republican Constitution, the senate, the magistracies, the people, the assemblies, etc. One semester.  
Two hours credit.
9. **Latin Composition.** Principles of Latin idiom and style. Kleist's Aids to Latin Composition. Required of students taking Courses 1 and 2. First semester. One hour credit.
10. **Latin Composition.** A continuation of Course 9. Second semester. One hour credit.
11. **Latin Writing.** Advanced course. Translation of selected passages from English classic authors. Kleist's Practical Course in Latin Composition. Intended to accompany Courses 3 and 4. First semester. One hour credit.
12. **Latin Writing.** A continuation of Course 11. Second semester. One hour credit.
13. **Ecclesiastical Latin.** Hymns and homilies, selected from the Breviary and other sources. One semester.
14. **History of Roman Literature.** A general course in Roman Literature. One semester. Two hours credit.

## BIOLOGY

(See courses described under Botany and Zoology.)

## BOTANY

Professor Steil

1. **General Botany.** A general and introductory course in botany, fundamental for any advanced courses in botany, and constituting, with Zoology 1, a year of biological science. This course includes a study of the plant as a whole, the gross and minute structure of each of its organs, a study of the life processes of the plant and its relation to its environment; the study of the cell and cell and nuclear division; a complete evolutionary series and special studies of flowers, fruits, seeds, and seedlings. First semester. Four hours credit.



**2. Advanced General Botany.** A course intended for those who wish a broad knowledge of the subject, and those who wish to teach the subject in the high school. This course with botanical technique and the teachers' course constitutes a minor in botany. More emphasis is placed on physiology than in Botany 1, a more detailed morphological and histological study of plants, many forms being studied. Taxonomy of the seed plants is given during the latter part of the course, so that a student may become acquainted with a large number of our common wild plants. Prerequisite: Botany 1. Second semester. Four hours credit.

**3. Cytology with Special Reference to Heredity.** A thorough course in the plant cell. Lectures, reading, laboratory studies on the cell structure and cell-physiology. Prerequisites: Botany 1 and Zoology 1. First semester. Four hours credit.

**4. Botanical Technique.** This course is intended for those who wish to become acquainted with methods of collecting and preserving botanical material, with various methods of fixing, sectioning, and staining botanical material, including the preparation of slides. Special emphasis will be placed upon the preparation of material for class use. Prerequisites: Botany 1. Second semester. One hour credit.

**5. Identification and Classification of Trees.** Open to all students. No prerequisites. A study of our common trees. Field, laboratory, and lecture course. Second semester. One hour credit.

**6. Teachers' Course in Botany.** This course is intended for those who wish to teach the subject of botany in the high school. All persons who are planning to teach botany are advised to fulfill the requirements of the botany minor and to take at least one semester of zoology. Such topics will be considered in the course as the equipment of the laboratory, courses adapted to the high school, the text book and laboratory manual, useful reference books, special methods of presenting the various subjects in the course, methods of conducting field work, and preparation of material for the class room. Second semester. Two hours credit.

## CHEMISTRY

Professors Bauer and Gilbert; Mr. Singh

**1. Inorganic Chemistry.** The fundamental laws and theories and the chemistry of the non-metallic elements. First semester. Two hours lecture, one hour quiz, four hours laboratory a week. Five hours credit.



2. **Inorganic Chemistry.** Continuation of the development of chemical theory with the chemistry of the metallic elements. Laboratory course consists of qualitative analysis. Second semester. Two hours lecture, one hour quiz, four hours laboratory a week.

Five hours credit.

3. **Advanced Qualitative Analysis.** More complex compounds and the rarer elements will be studied. First or second semester. Six hours of laboratory a week.

Three hours credit.

4. **Quantitative Analysis.** Elementary gravimetric and volumetric analysis. The fundamental operations, use and care of apparatus. Emphasis will be placed on gravimetric work. Six hours of laboratory a week. First semester. Prerequisite: Course 2.

Three hours credit.

4a. **Quantitative Analysis.** More complicated problems. Emphasis on volumetric analysis. Six hours of laboratory a week. Second semester. Prerequisite: Course 4.

Three hours credit.

4b. **Advanced Quantitative Analysis.** Analytical methods of value in the industries will receive particular attention. The student will have opportunity to choose some field such as ore analysis, alloy analysis, etc., in which to do the bulk of his work. First or second semester. Six hours of laboratory a week. Prerequisite: Course 4a.

Three hours credit.

7a. **Organic Chemistry.** Deals with the aliphatic compounds. The laboratory work includes tests, simple preparations and some exercises in elementary quantitative analysis. First semester. Two hours lecture, one hour quiz, three hours laboratory a week.

Three hours credit.

7b. **Organic Chemistry.** Concludes the discussion of the aliphatic compounds and deals with the compounds of the aromatic series. Laboratory work consists of advanced preparations. Second semester. Two hours lecture, one hour quiz, three hours laboratory a week.

Three hours credit.

9-10. **Physical Chemistry.** A general survey of the subject. Especial attention will be given to topics of interest to medical students. Both semesters. Two hours of lecture and three hours laboratory a week. Prerequisite: Course 2.

Six credit hours.

11. **Advanced Inorganic Chemistry.** The work covered in the elementary course is briefly reviewed and amplified from the point of view of the periodic law. The important theories in this field are discussed. First or second semester. Two hours lecture a week. Prerequisite: Course 4a.

Two hours credit.



**12. Advanced Organic Preparations.** A continuation of the laboratory work of the elementary course. More difficult preparations are taken up. First or second semester. Six hours of laboratory a week. Prerequisite: Course 7a and 7b. Three hours credit.

**13. Water Analysis.** A chemical examination of potable waters for all important constituents. First or second semester. Two hours lecture, four hours laboratory a week. Prerequisite: Course 4a. Four hours credit.

**14. Chemistry of Coal Tar Dyes.** The various classes of dyestuffs and their intermediates are studied. The laboratory work will include preparation of the representative dyes and intermediates, their analysis, methods of dyeing, and tests for fastness. First or second semester. Two hours lecture, four hours laboratory a week. Prerequisite: Courses 4a, 7a, 7b. Four hours credit.

**15. History of Chemistry.** A brief survey. Emphasis will be placed on the development of important theories during the last century. First or second semester. Two hours lecture a week. Prerequisite: Courses 4a, 7a, 7b. Two hours credit.

## ECONOMICS

Professor Roche

**1. Economics.** This course is designed to give a practical working knowledge of the fundamental underlying principles of modern business. Beginning with a characterization of modern industrial organization, the student is led to an analysis of the problems of production, including trusts and industrial combinations, value as it arises in the exchange of goods, human wants and their satisfaction in consumption. Lecture three hours a week. Both semesters. Six hours credit.

**2. Economic History of the United States.** The development of colonial institutions; the public land problems; agricultural development; growth of slavery; internal improvement; finance; development of banking; combinations of labor and capital; growth of transportation facilities; natural resources; large-scale manufacturing; commercial expansion; education and the general social life. Lecture three hours a week. Second semester. Three hours credit.

**3. Economic Resources.** Geography of production; a study of geographical conditions and their influence on the commercial and industrial development of man; a descriptive study of the leading American industries; discussion of the products of the farm, forests, mines, quarries, etc. Lecture three hours a week. First semester. Three hours credit.



4. **Foreign Trade.** A course in commercial organization in foreign trade. A survey of the foreign trade of the United States; a study of the opportunities for foreign trade; a detailed examination of the facilities and methods used in conducting import and export trade and of the activity of the Government in promoting such trade. Lecture two hours a week. First or second semester. Two hours credit.

## EDUCATION

Professors Reiner and Deglman

1. **Philosophy of Education.** The principles underlying all Christian education, and the relative values of different educational agencies and curricula when tested by these principles. Lectures, discussions, required reading and reports. Three hours credit.

2-3. **General Psychology. (Philosophy 3-4)** Beginning with an explanation of the cerebro-spinal nervous system, this course leads on to the study of the phenomena of sensuous and rational life, and then treats of the origin, nature and destiny of the human soul, and the union of soul and body. Must accompany or precede Course 7. Required for Juniors. Six hours credit.

4. **Educational Psychology.** A study of established psychological processes and procedure; prevalent errors in psychology and their influence on recent and contemporary educational theory and practice; physical growth and mental development; the psychology of adolescence; instinct, heredity and individuality; attention, interest, appreciation, association, memory and habit, and their application to the problems of education and the class room. Courses 5-6 prerequisite and essential. Three hours credit.

5. **History of Ancient and Mediaeval Education.** The development of educational ideals, systems, institutions and methods of early times, through Jewish, Greek, Roman and early Christian civilization, down to the Renaissance. Two hours credit.

6. **History of Modern Education.** The Renaissance and humanistic studies; effects of the Reformation; Catholic reaction; the Jesuits and higher education, a survey of systems, movements and tendencies in educational ideals and methods during the sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries; recent and contemporary educational thought and tendencies in England, France and Germany, and especially in the United States. Lectures, readings and investigations of special problems. Two hours credit.

7. **History of Education.** A brief survey of educational theory, institutions, and practice during ancient and modern times with special emphasis on the more recent educational movements in Europe and America. Three hours credit.



**8. School Management.** The meaning and aim of the educative process and the function of this aim in class-room organization and control; motivation of school work; routine procedure; grading and promoting; the real function and character of the curriculum; assignments, study and recitations; the effective measurements of school processes and products; the influence of personality upon the professional effectiveness of the teacher; professional ethics.

Three hours credit.

**9. High School Administration.** An investigation of the problems, aim, organization and procedure in the administration and supervision of secondary schools, public and private; the relationship of superintendent, principal, teachers, parents and pupils; certification of teachers, rating of teachers and teaching efficiency; school surveys, standardizing agencies, processes and progress; school construction, equipment and control.

Three hours credit.

**10. Principles of Secondary Education.** The development of secondary education in America and in other countries; its relations to elementary and higher education; program of studies, criteria of subject values; history, purposes, organization and methods of the Junior high school; vocational and industrial education; organization and reconstruction of curricula with reference to the various needs of typical communities and present day life; textbooks and apparatus; the psychology of high school subjects.

Three hours credit.

**11. Observation of Expert Teaching.** A systematic observation of classes taught in Marquette University High School and a written report of such observations according to topics outlined by the head of the department.

First semester. One hour credit.

**12. Practical Work in Teaching.** During the second semester each student will prepare thirty recitations and teach them in Marquette University High School under the supervision of a critic teacher.

Second semester. One hour credit.

## ENGLISH

Professors Doyle and Conners; Mr. Clarke, Mr. Herrmann, Mr. McCarthy, Mr. C. McDonald, Mr. J. McDonald, Mr. Regan, Mr. Sweeney

**1. Rhetoric and Composition.** A course in the essentials of Rhetoric and in the various modes of composition. Required of Freshmen who are deficient in the theory or practice of correct English.

Three hours credit.



2. **Advanced Rhetoric.** A systematic course based on textbooks, in the theory of rhetoric, the study of style, and the requisites of the various species of writing. Required of Freshmen, as in Course 1.  
Three hours credit.

3. **Poetry.** Theories of English prosody: Saintsbury, Patmore, Lanier, Bridges, Hopkins. The part played by Latin Christian hymns in determining the metrical principles of modern languages. Italian influences in Elizabethan and Caroline verse. French influences in Restoration verse. The influence of Mallory and of the ballads on late poetry. The Romantic revival: Wordsworth and Coleridge. The Pre-Raphaelites. The Catholic revival: Patmore, Francis Thompson and others; contemporary Catholic poets. The poetry of the twentieth century. Free verse. One semester.  
Three hours credit.

4. **The Short Story.** The theory and technique of the short story; its development and various kinds. Reading and appreciation of short stories, and composition in the form.  
Three hours credit.

5. **The English Novel.** The principal purpose of this course is to study the technique of the novel and the various schools of fiction and their tendencies, with special attention to ethical and literary value. The historical development will be briefly surveyed.  
Three hours credit.

6. **Oratory.** The theory of oratory: analysis and study of oratorical masterpieces; historical study of the great orators. The preparation of briefs, the composition and delivery of short addresses, speeches for occasion, debates, and at least one formal oration, will be required.  
Three hours credit.

7. **The Technique of the Drama.** The theory of the drama will be studied by means of lectures and assignments in its history and development; examples of the different forms will be analyzed; composition in dialogue, dramatic sketches, playlets, scenarios, and at least one complete drama will be required.  
Three hours credit.

8. **Shakespeare.** Shakespeare's life, influence; sources of his drama; an acquaintance by reading and assignments with the Shakespearean literature of criticism; a study of the chief plays, especially in comparison with those of other dramatists.  
Three hours credit.

9. **The Modern Drama.** This course will be confined to English and American drama, though some of the continental influences will be noted and analyzed. The more noteworthy plays of the chief dramatists from Goldsmith and Sheridan to the present will be read.  
Three hours credit.



**10. Aesthetics and Literary Criticism.** The philosophical basis of aesthetics, the elements of taste; the theory of criticism; a survey of critical standards; a study of the schools of criticism and of the work of the chief literary critics. Critical papers or assigned subjects will be required. Three hours credit.

**11. English Prose.** Its development; from Sir Thomas Moore to Dryden. The subjective essay; from Cowley to Lamb; some modern masters. The article and review, in criticism, politics, history, philosophy, and religion; Coleridge, Hazlitt, Landor, Macaulay, Carlyle, Matthew Arnold, Lionel Johnson. The historians and biographers. Three hours credit.

**12. Newman.** His commanding position in the religious intellectual life of the nineteenth century; life and associations at Oxford; Catholic life; his philosophy of education in the "Idea of a University"; his controversial, apologetic and homiletic works; the great Christian protagonist in the warfare of modern rationalism; the acknowledged perfection of form in his prose. Three hours credit.

**14-15. Early English Literature.** A general survey of the origin and development of the periods to 1750; chief writers and characteristics. Two hours credit.

**16-17. English Literature.** An outline history of modern English literature, with required readings and assignments to cover subjects not provided for in other courses. Two hours credit.

**18. American Literature.** An historical survey, with especial emphasis on the chief influences and writers. One hour credit.

**19. The Essay.** Open to students who have passed English 1-2 or English 3 and 4. Lectures on the critical and philosophical essay, study of selected essays, exercises in the composition of the essay. Three hours a week. First and second semester. Six hours credit.

## GEOLOGY

Professor Carroll

**1. Dynamical and Structural Geology.** Atmospheric, aqueous and igneous agencies and their work. Rivers. River and marine deposits. Glaciers. Earth movements. Volcanoes. Earthquakes. Classification of rocks. Metamorphism. Mineral deposits. Coal, oil, and natural gas. Mountain formation and topography. Three hours credit.

**2. Historical Geology.** Evolution of the earth. Fossils and their significance. Geological eras, periods, epochs and corresponding systems. The prevalent species of plants and animals of the successive geological ages. The advent of man. Three hours credit.



## JOURNALISM

Professors Danihy and Abel; Mr. Lechleidner and Mr. Schimberg

Note: Journalism 2 to 7 are prescribed for all students working toward a degree and must be studied in the order given, two subjects to the year. The fourth year may be used for specialized work in Newspaper Management, Trade Journalism, The Community Newspaper, etc. (See courses 8 to 14).

**1. Fundamentals of Journalism.** The attainment of a clear, forceful and entertaining style by a close study of words, sentence structure, paragraph topics and extended composition. Rules for unity, coherence and emphasis applied to newspaper requirements. Thought building in description, narration, exposition and argumentation. Analysis of newspaper stories, editorials and features. Writing of the sketch as a training in accurate observation and pithy, graphic expression. Lectures, discussion and practice. Three hours credit.

**2. History of Journalism.** Innate desire of mankind for news. Parallel growth of newspapers and democratic government. News gathering and distribution in ancient times. Stages in the development of the printed newspaper. Beginnings in England and America. English and American papers during the Colonial Period. Early fight for a free press. How the press was used before and during the Revolution. The party press of the Early Republic; the Alien and Sedition Acts. Emigration and the papers of the West. Penny papers and personal journalism; Bennett and The New York Herald, Greeley and The Tribune, Dana and The Sun, Raymond and The Times. The Fourth Estate in the Civil War. Reconstruction; development up to the Spanish War. Pulitzer, Hearst and sensationalism. The European War and modern journalism. Lectures, discussion and practice. Three hours credit.

**3. Newspaper Reporting and Writing.** The organization of a modern newspaper; editorial, business and mechanical departments. News values. Structure of the straight news story. Gathering and writing of typical stories on the police, city hall, court, hotel, marine and other runs; interviews, obituaries, speeches, society; sporting, follow-up and re-write stories. Lectures, discussion and practice. Three hours credit.



**4. Copy Editing.** Blacklisted words. The style book. Proof-reading. Copy reading, editing, condensation and elaboration. Head-line writing. Make-up of straight news, features, and special pages like society, sports, editorial. Editing telegraph flimsies, syndicate and association material. Elements of bulletin writing, flashes, etc. The law of libel applied to newspapers. Lectures, discussion and practice. Three hours credit.

**5. Human Interest and Feature Stories.** The emotional versus the intellectual appeal. The formal and informal lead. Four main types of human interest and feature stories. Centering the interest. Unity of effect; tone. Climactic arrangement of materials. Restraint; avoidance of bathos and buffoonery. Methods of intensification. Lectures, discussion and practice. Three hours credit.

**6. Special Articles and the Personality Sketch.** Materials: the elaboration from news stories, interviews, and popularizing of reports, documents, and technical articles, reports. Training: ability to grasp the picturesque, romantic, timely, significant; sympathetic understanding of people under varying circumstances; thorough and accurate investigation. The field: newspapers, Sunday magazines, journals of opinion, popular magazines and trade and class publications. Aim and appeal. Types: personal experience article, the how-to-do-it story, the confession, the personality sketch, etc. Planning the sale of the finished product. Lectures, discussion, practice. Three hours credit.

**7. Editorial Writing.** Development of the modern editorial. Manner and style. Getting the editorial viewpoint. Application to current issues of the different types: news-peg, survey, interpretation, controversial, serious and casual essay, human interest, etc. Special study of the short-length and editorial paragraph. Students are required to attend classes in current events where they are quizzed on topics and movements of the day and asked to prepare five-minute talks on questions of current interest. Review of editorial-page make-up. Lectures, discussion and practice. Three hours credit.

**8. Newspaper Management.** The field: how to judge its possibilities and arrive at the value of a newspaper property. Plant cost and sources of income. Co-ordination of editorial, advertising, circulation and mechanical departments. Newspaper-building: features and campaigns based on study of circulation; display, classified and booster advertising, local and foreign solicitation; circulation promotion by premiums, contests, newsboys' clubs; efficient and space-saving mechanical equipment. The use of graphic charts, cost systems, and rate-cards. The newspaper budget. Lectures, discussion and practice. Three hours credit.



**9. Trade Journalism.** Editorial and business management of class and trade journals, internal and external house organs. Growth and possibilities of fields; tendencies toward specialization in agricultural and industrial publications. Research and compilation of data with regard to interests of particular groups of readers. Correspondence work for national journals. Development of advertising and circulation. Discovering new fields. Make-up and purpose of employees' and customers' house organs, adapted to retailing, wholesaling, commercial and social organizations, publicity campaigns, etc. Lectures, discussion and practice. Three hours credit.

**10. The Community Newspaper.** Analysis of difference in scope between metropolitan and country weekly and small city daily; advantages and disadvantages. Intensification of local and personal news. Value of wire service, ready-print and correspondence. Personal relations of editor with his readers; personal influence and appeal to community spirit rather than political. Problems of the editor; education and versatility required from limitation of staff. Getting co-operation of influential persons in community. Business problems: circulation, advertising, and job work. Cost accounting and collections. Problems of lay-out and make-up with limited equipment. Lectures, discussion and practice. Three hours credit.

**11. Mechanical Journalism.** Type, spaces and leads. Type calculations. The point system—new and old systems. Type faces and their fitness for certain types of printing. Fundamental principles and general survey of composition and make-up. Observation and explanation of composing-machines and other printing office equipment. Inks: pressroom temperature and humidity; adapting ink to stock; duotone, halftone, three- and four-color process work. Paper: manufacture, weights and sizes, figuring and cutting stock. Lectures, discussion and practice. Two hours credit.

**12. Critical Writing.** Combining the reportorial attitude with critical analysis and literary style. Study of artistic values in drama, literature, music, painting and sculpture, applied to current offerings in these fields. Previous familiarity with standards in at least two of these fields, and ability to discuss intelligently the history of literature, drama, music or painting as evidenced by examination or successful study of English courses, is an essential requirement to enrollment in this course. Lectures, discussion and practice.

Three hours credit.

**13. Law of the Press.** Law and legal procedure in its relation to journalism and advertising. Law of contracts, copyright, literary property, privileged publication, patents and trade-marks. Review of history of right of free speech, constitutional guarantees of and restrictions on the liberty of the press, etc. Libel studied by the case method. Lectures, discussion and practice. Two hours credit.



**14. Advertising.** History. Fundamental laws of attention, suggestion, association, appeal, etc. Preliminary investigation of market. Preparation of copy. Sources of data. Value of color. Designing and registration of trade-marks. Study of media: newspapers, magazines, trade papers, bill-boards, car-cards, etc. Type and engraving. Paper and direct literature. Follow-up systems and merchandising co-operation. The whole campaign and the advertising agency. Lectures, discussion and practice. Two hours credit.

**15. Advertising.** A second semester course extending the subject to foreign export advertising, publicity campaigns and specialized selling methods.

### HISTORY

Professors Reiner and Murray; Mr. J. McDonald

**1. Western Europe from the Renaissance to 1815.** Sophomore or Junior year. First semester. Three hours credit.

**2. Western Europe since 1815.** Sophomore or Junior year. Second semester. Three hours credit.

**3. English History to the Death of Elizabeth (1603).** The fusion of Saxon and Norman elements and the gradual advance towards national consciousness with special reference to the growth of political and social institutions; the jury system, the common law; the great charters and the rise of representative government; Tudor despotism and significance in English history of Elizabeth's reign.

With England (800-1500) taken as a vertical section of the mediaeval world, the civilization of which was homogeneous to a marked degree in all the countries of Western Europe, and with the more important events and movements of Middle Ages grouped around England as one of the chief participants therein this course becomes similar in scope to a general course in mediaeval history. Junior or Senior year. First semester. Three hours credit.

**4. English History from the Death of Elizabeth.** The Stuarts and the great struggle for popular and constitutional rights; the cabinet system of government and the rise of political parties; the Industrial Revolution and the building of the British Empire; the spread of democratic ideas, the British Empire today and the problems before it.

Courses 3 and 4 aim to present English History especially as a background and starting point for the study of American History. With informal lecture and textbook as the basis of instruction, stress is laid on the use of source-material and on methods of historical research and composition. (At least two papers designed to embody results of collateral reading and comparison of selected sources are required in Courses 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.) Junior or Senior year. Second semester. Three hours credit.



**5. American History to the Reconstruction Period.** This course, with the following, aims to bring into relief the outstanding influences that have shaped the history of the United States from the Colonial Period to our own, stressing for this purpose topics of import for the social, economic and political development of the nation. Junior or Senior year. First semester. Three hours credit.

**6. American History since the Reconstruction Period.** Supplementary to Course 5, with similar aims and methods of instruction. Bears in its later phases on conditions and circumstances that led to America's participation in the Great War, with the resulting stimulus to a clearer national consciousness of the significance and value of American citizenship. Junior or Senior year. Second semester. Three hours credit.

**7. Ecclesiastical History.** Origin and early expansion of Christianity; persecutions; heresies; Councils; mediaeval union of Church and State: foreign missions, mediaeval and modern; disruption of Christian unity in the sixteenth century; the papacy and the popes. The course aims to show in sequence the reverses and vicissitudes of the spiritual kingdom of Christ. Junior or Senior year. One semester. Three hours credit.

**8-9. Special Topics in European History.** Courses dealing intensively with certain outstanding events, movements and institutions of direct bearing on the history of the Church. Topics thus treated will be, among others, the Origin and Early Influence of the Papacy, the Temporal Power of the Popes, the Holy Roman Empire, the Controversies over Investitures, Mediaeval Religious Life, the Mendicant Friars, Mediaeval Universities, the Great Schism, the Collapse of Religious Unity in the Sixteenth Century, the Catholic Reaction, Missionary Enterprise in the Spanish Colonies, etc. Research courses giving opportunity to the student to deal freely with source-material and to compare his findings with the treatment of the topics in the best secondary authorities. Senior year. Both semesters.

Six hours credit.

**10. Contemporary History.** A course aiming to apply the methods of historical evidence and research to current events. Senior year. One semester. Two hours credit.

**11. Historical Methods.** The principles of historical evidence, the processes of historical research, scientific method in history, the rival claims of literature and science in historical composition, biography. Senior year. One semester. Two hours credit.



**MATHEMATICS**

Professors Muehlmann, Frumveller, Theissen, Froebes; Mr. Morrissy

**A. Advanced Algebra.** A course for those who present but one unit of Algebra for entrance to college. The work starts with a review of Elementary Algebra, and then takes up such subjects as are usually given in a third-semester high school course of Algebra. Can be counted only as an elective. Two hours credit.

**B. Solid Geometry.** A course for those who have not had solid geometry in high school. Cannot be counted in fulfillment of the requirements in Mathematics. Two hours credit.

**1. College Algebra.** After a brief review of the foundations, the following topics are treated: variables and functions, linear and quadratic equations, determinants, logarithms, undetermined coefficients, complex numbers, binomial theorem, theory of equations, and series. For Freshmen. Prerequisite: Entrance Algebra, one and one-half units; and Plane Geometry. Three hours credit.

**2. Plane Trigonometry.** The six elementary functions for acute angles; goniometry; solution of the right and oblique triangles; graphs of the functions and solution of simple trigonometric equations. For Freshmen. Three hours credit.

**3-4. Unified Mathematics.** This course endeavors to coordinate Mathematics with the facts of everyday life, and gives the student some concept of the character and possibility of modern mathematics. Being analytic in method, the course has great educational value, besides introducing the student to the technique of mathematics, including a working knowledge of integral calculus. Six hours credit.

**5. Spherical Trigonometry.** The right spherical triangle, Napier's rules, formulas and methods for the solution of the general triangle. Open to students who have had Mathematics 2. Two hours credit.

**6. Surveying.** The theory, use and adjustment of instruments; methods of computation and arrangement of data; practical field work and topographic map-making. Three hours credit.

**7. Plane Analytic Geometry.** Loci and their equations. The straight line; the circle; the parabola, ellipse, and hyperbola; transformation of co-ordinates; polar co-ordinates. Open to Sophomores and Juniors. Three hours credit.

**8. Solid Analytic Geometry.** An introductory treatment of the point, plane, straight line, and surfaces of revolution. Open to Sophomores and Juniors. Three hours credit.



**9. Differential Calculus.** Fundamental notions of variables; functions, limits, derivative and differentials; differentiation of the ordinary algebraic, exponential and trigonometric functions with geometric applications to maxima and minima, inflexions, and envelopes; Taylor's formula. Open to Sophomores and Juniors.

Three hours credit.

**10. Integral Calculus.** The nature of integration; elementary processes and integrals; geometric applications to area, length, volume and surface; multiple integrals; use of infinite series in integration; introduction to differential equations. Open to Sophomores and Juniors.

Three hours credit.

**11. Methods of Teaching Mathematics.** A course for those who expect to teach high-school mathematics. Open to students who have completed Mathematics 8 and 9. Will not be counted towards a major.

Two hours credit.

**12. Business Mathematics.** A practical course designed to give the essential knowledge required of every business man. The matter covers interest, pay-roll calculations, insurance, exchange, building and loan associations, graphical and statistical representation, and the commercial application of logarithms to compound interest and allied problems, that are peculiar to the actuary and accountant. Both semesters.

Six hours credit.

## MODERN LANGUAGES

Professors Provost, Boursy, Azuola; Mr. Kenngott, Mr. Lechtenberg and Mr. Dickopf

### French

**A. Elementary French.** Careful drill in pronunciation. The rudiments of grammar, including the inflection of the regular and more common irregular verbs; the order of words in the sentence; colloquial exercises; writing French from dictation; easy themes; conversation. First semester.

Four hours credit.

**B. Elementary French (Continued).** Mastery of irregular verb forms; uses of the conditional subjunctive; syntax. Reading of graduated texts, with constant practice in retranslating into French portions of the text read; dictation, conversation. Second semester.

Four hours credit.

**C. Intermediate French.** Reading, conversation, prose, composition, letter-writing, exercises in French syntax. Prerequisite: French A and B or equivalents. First semester. Four hours credit.



**D. Intermediate French (Continued).** Grammar review, with special attention to problems in syntax. Detailed written abstracts of texts read. Letter-writing. Conversation. Second semester.

Four hours credit.

**5. Modern French Prose.** The study of novels or short stories by modern French prose writers: Erckmann-Chatrian, Bazin, Chateaubriand and others. Grammar and composition based on a French text.

Three hours credit.

**6. French Poetry of the Nineteenth Century.** Readings from Alfred de Vigny, Alfred de Musset, Lamartine and others, with an introduction to French versification. Selections committed to memory.

Three hours credit.

**7. French Oratory.** A study of the French orators and their works; Bossuet, Bourdaloue, Massillon, Fléchier; prose composition; private reading.

Three hours credit.

**8. The French Drama.** The reading of dramas chosen from such authors as Corneille, Molière, Racine, together with a study of their lives and works.

Three hours credit.

**9. History of French Literature.** A general survey of the history of French literature from its earliest beginnings to the close of the reign of Louis XIV; collateral reading.

Three hours credit.

**10. History of French Literature.** A general outline of the literature of the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, dealing only with writers of first importance.

Three hours credit.

**11. The Romantic Movement.** Lectures on the origin, development, and decline of romanticism. Study of representative works of the first half of the nineteenth century. Essays, collateral reading, and reports.

Two hours credit.

**12. Early French Drama.** Open to seniors and graduate students. Origin of the drama, its early development during the Middle Ages and Renaissance period; study of representative dramatic productions of those periods.

Two hours credit.

**13. Advanced Composition and Phonetics.** Open to seniors and graduate students. Study of phonetics and idiomatic construction accompanied by a systematic review of French syntax. Phonetic transcription and daily themes.

Two hours credit.

**14. Historical French Grammar.** Open only to graduate students. Study of origin and development of modern French. Reading of selected works best suited to illustrate this development.

Two hours credit.



**15 Old French.** Open only to graduate students. Study of Old French from the standpoint of derivation, inflection, and syntax. Reading of selected and illustrative works. Two hours credit.

### German

**A. Elementary German.** This course is intended for students who have not presented German for admission. Grammar, pronunciation, colloquial exercises, easy themes, translation from prose selections. First semester. Four hours credit.

**B. Elementary German (Continued).** Weak and strong verbs; the use of the modal auxiliaries; the chief rules of syntax and word-order; selections in prose and verse; dictation based upon the readings; frequent short themes; conversation; memorizing of poems. Readings; Baumbach, *Der Schwiegersohn*; Storm, *Immensee*; Arnold Fritz auf Ferien; Wildenbruch, *Das Edle Blut*. Four hours credit.

**2a. Elementary German.\*** Review of grammar and considerable reading. A special course open only to students, who attended last year's course 1 a. Both semesters. Four hours credit.

**C. Intermediate German.** Rapid review of grammar; dictation; prose composition. Open to students who have credit for German A. and B, or who have presented elementary German for admission. First semester. Four hours credit.

**D. Intermediate German (Continued).** The more difficult points of syntax; special problems of grammar. Reading of selected texts. Dictation and themes based upon the reading. Memorizing of poems. Second semester. Readings: Schiller, *Wilhelm Tell*; Goethe, *Herman und Dorothea* and *Iphigenie*; Uhland's Poems. Four hours credit.

**5. German Prose Writers.** The study of novels or short stories by German prose writers; Freytag, Hauff, Herbert, Stifter, Novalis, Brentano, Eichendorff. Three hours credit.

**6. German Poetry.** Readings from German ballads and lyrics. Selections committed to memory. Special attention is given to the study of rhythm and metre. Three hours credit.

**7. The German Epic.** *Dreizehnlinden*, Weber; *Der Trompeter von Säkkingen*, Scheffel; selections from other epic poems. Three hours credit.

**8. The German Drama.** Dramas of Goethe, Schiller, and Lessing. Selections from Ansenruber, Hebel, Wildenbruch. Three hours credit.

\*To be discontinued in 1923.



**9. History of German Literature.** A general survey of the history of German literature from its earliest beginnings to the period of Frederick the Great; collateral reading. Three hours credit.

**10. History of German Literature.** A general outline of the literature of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, dealing mainly with the writers of the first importance. Three hours credit.

**11. Scientific Reading.** For students preparing for scientific courses which require a facility in the reading of scientific literature. Prerequisites: German A and B. Text: Dippold's Scientific German Reader, current scientific literature; monographs. One semester. Two hours credit.

**12. German Conversation.** Considerable contemporary German reading and conversation based upon the class matter. Classes entirely conducted in German. Students admitted only by special permission of the instructor. One semester. Three hours credit.

### Spanish

**A-B. Elementary Spanish.** Grammar. Parts of speech; regular conjugations; study of the Indicative Mood, difference of tense meanings; Imperative; use of the simpler idioms. Pronunciation, composition and conversation. Roessler and Remy's First Spanish Reader. Credit not given unless the full course is completed. Both semesters. Eight hours credit.

**C-D. Intermediate Spanish.** Advanced grammar; idiomatic uses of the prepositions; irregular verbs, verbs requiring a preposition. Composition and conversation. Reading: Perez Galdos, Palacio Valdes, Valera, Alarcon, Blasco Ibanez and others. Both semesters. Six hours credit.

**5-6. Composition and Conversation.** Open to students who have completed course A-B or who have presented two units of Spanish for admission. Text to be selected by the instructor. Both semesters. Four hours credit.

**7. Commercial Spanish.** Must be preceded by or taken concurrently with Spanish C-D. Practice in colloquial Spanish, commercial forms, letter-writing and advertisements. Conversation in Spanish on topics relating to travel, daily life and questions of present day interest. Text to be selected by the instructor. One semester. Three hours credit.

**8. Classic Drama.** The Golden Age; critical reading of selected works of Lope de Vega, Calderon and their contemporaries. Papers on the lives, works and times of these authors. Two hours credit.



9. **Drama of the Nineteenth Century.** Reading and study of some of the principal works of such modern Spanish authors as Moratin, Nunez de Arce, Echegaray, and others. Two hours credit.

10. **Contemporary Literature.** Study of several works of leading Latin-American and Spanish authors with lectures and collateral reading on contemporary tendencies. Two hours credit.

11. **Latin America.** Study in Spanish of the lands and people from a geographical and historical standpoint with conversation in Spanish based on the text read. Collateral reading and reports. Two hours credit.

12. **Early Spanish Drama.** Open only to graduate students. Study of the drama from its earliest forms to the time of Lope de Vega; reading of works illustrating its early development. Two hours credit.

13. **Early Spanish.** Open only to graduate students. Study of the literature in the first centuries of its development; reading of the *Cid*. Two hours credit.

## PHILOSOPHY

Professors Deglman, MacMahon, and Reiner

1. **Formal Logic.** This will comprise the customary treatment of formal logic with added emphasis on inductive reasoning and the informal reasoning of every day life and of literature. Required of Juniors. One semester. Three hours credit.

2. **Introduction to Philosophy.** This course sets before the student the meaning and scope of philosophy and introduces him to the principal problems of philosophic discussion; the problem of reality, the problem of knowledge and the problem of conduct. One semester. Three hours credit.

3. **Psychology.** Beginning with an explanation of the cerebro-spinal nervous system, this course leads on to the study of the phenomena of sensuous life; sense perception, imagination and memory, sensuous appetite, movement and feeling. Required of Juniors. First semester. Three hours credit.

4. **Psychology.** A continuation of Course 3, embracing the study of the phenomena of rational life; the origin and development of intellectual concepts, rational appetency, free-will and determinism. The latter part of the semester is given to rational psychology; the origin, nature and destiny of the human soul, the union of the soul and body. Required of Juniors. Second semester. Three hours credit.



**5. Metaphysics.** In this course are treated the subjects usually included under Ontology and Cosmology: the notions of being, act and potency, substance and accident, relation and cause; the origin of the material universe; the constitution of inorganic bodies, organic life, the laws of physical nature, miracles. One semester.

Three hours credit.

**6. Metaphysics.** The first part of this course is devoted to Natural Theology, including: the idea of God, the proofs for the existence of God, the attributes of God, fore-knowledge and free-will, the divine action in the universe, providence.

The second part of the course is taken up with the questions of epistemology; truth and error, the nature and fact of certitude, the value of human testimony, the criterion of truth. One semester.

Three hours credit.

**7. Ethics.** In this course are treated the subjects belonging to general theory; the nature of the moral act, the distinction between moral good and moral evil, moral habits, natural and positive moral law, conscience, rights and duties. Required of Seniors.

Four hours credit.

**8. Ethics.** The application of the general principles of ethics to particular, individual and social rights and obligations: the right to property, life, honor; the rights and obligations of domestic society, marriage and divorce; civil society, its nature and forms; the rights of civil authority; church and state; the ethics of international relations, peace and war. Second semester.

Three hours credit.

**9. History of Ancient Greek Philosophy.** In ancient Greek philosophy attention is directed primarily to the teachings of Socrates, Plato and Aristotle and to the systems of Stoicism and Epicureanism. Plotinus is taken as representative of the Alexandrian movement; and St. Augustine is studied as the most conspicuous example of the early Christian philosopher. This course is carried on by means of lectures and recitations and the reading of representative selections. Turner's History of Philosophy is used as the basis of lectures and recitations. One semester.

Three hours credit.

**10. History of Mediaeval and Modern Philosophy.** In the study of mediaeval philosophy attention is centered on the origin and development of Scholastic philosophy and on the system of St. Thomas as the most complete synthesis of mediaeval thought. In the division of modern philosophy, Descartes, Locke, Hume, Kant, Hegel and Spencer are taken for special study. Among present day tendencies, the revival of Scholasticism and the trend towards realism are noticed. De Wulf's Mediaeval Philosophy is made the basis of the treatment



of Scholastic Philosophy and Turner's History of Philosophy is used as the text for modern systems. Lectures, recitations, readings and discussions. Two hours credit.

**12. Child Psychology.** The child and its faculties. Will-training. Influences that bear on the will. The awakening of the will. The will and the intellect of the child. The will, the intellect and all-around ideal. Maladies of the will. Moral training in the schools. Religion as a factor in the training of the child. Education of the sense faculties, the imagination and the memory of the child. Development of attention, judgment and reasoning of the child. The part the emotions play in the life of the child. Nature of the emotions and specific consideration of the important types of emotions. The physiology and psychology of habit. Importance of cultivating good and useful habits from the start. The will and habit. Means of training. Formal and informal instruction, discipline and example, The formation of character. The teacher and the child.

Three hours credit.

**13. Practical Psychology.** A course in practical and applied psychology, including a study of the nature and development of the powers and mental faculties which make for personality and efficiency. The course includes a study of the sources of knowledge; sense perceptions and intellectual activities; ideas, judgments and reasoning; memory, imagination and association of ideas; interest, attention and concentration. The course also comprises a study of the will and will-training; self-control, initiative, self-reliance, self-respect, cheerfulness, politeness, enthusiasm, courage, loyalty; the ideal and its value; personality.

Three hours credit.

**14. Social Psychology.** The course in social psychology is an application of the principles of psychology to the interpretation of social phenomena, a psychological study of the problems of human interactions. The course comprises a study of the role of fundamental instinctive impulses, emotions, sympathy, imitation, mind and will, in social life. It takes up the questions of co-ordination and co-operation, social control in group action, forms of association, the problem of social order, etc.

Three hours credit.

## PHYSICS

Professors Carroll and Kremer

**1-2. General Physics.** Mechanics, Sound, Light, Heat, Magnetism, and Electricity. Must be preceded or accompanied by a course in Plane Trigonometry.

**1a-2a.** Lectures, experimental demonstrations and recitations, two hours a week. Both semesters. Four hours credit.



1b-2b. Laboratory, four hours a week. Both semesters.

Four hours credit.

3-4. **General Physics.** A more mathematical and more complete treatment of the general principles of the subject than that given in 1-2. Should be preceded or accompanied by a course in Plane Trigonometry.

3a-4a. Lectures, experimental demonstrations, recitations, three hours a week, both semesters. Six hours credit.

3b-4b. Laboratory, two hours a week, both semesters.

Two hours credit.

5-6. **Advanced Physics.** A more mathematical treatment of Mechanics, Molecular Physics, Light and Heat. Must be preceded or accompanied by a course in Calculus. Prerequisite: Course 1-2 or 3-4. Lectures four hours a week. Both semesters. Eight hours credit.

7-8. **Electricity and Magnetism; Radioactivity; the Electron Theory.** Must be preceded or accompanied by Calculus. Prerequisite: Course 1-2 or 3-4. Lecture, four hours a week. Both semesters. Eight hours credit.

9-10. **Experimental Physics.** Advanced laboratory work in Electricity and Magnetism. Accurate measurement of current, resistance, electromotive force, capacity; magnetic properties of iron and steel; use of electrometer and potentiometer; a practical study of the properties of direct and alternating currents and of the principles underlying the construction of dynamo-electric machinery. Six hours a week. Both semesters. Prerequisite: Course 7-8. Six hours credit.

13. **Electric Oscillations and Electromagnetic Waves; Radio Communication.** Lectures two hours a week. One semester. Prerequisite: Course 1-2 or 3-4 and a course in Calculus. Two hours credit.

## POLITICAL SCIENCE

Professor Atkinson

1. **American Government.** A study of the historical foundations, growth, development and practical workings of the American Government. The division of the powers of government between nation and state, the limitations on each. The modifications made in the theoretical structure by the development of the doctrine of implied powers, the extension of the police powers of the state and the practical workings of modern politics will be studied in detail. Second semester. Three hours credit.

2. **Municipal Government.** The place of the city in history. The position of the city in the political system of the United States. Government by commission. The city manager plan. Municipal Home Rule. Social problems and social activities of the city. The



relation of the city to quasi-public works. First or second semester.  
Two hours credit.

**3. Comparative National Government.** A critical study of the structure and functions of leading nations. Emphasis will be placed upon the making and amendment of constitutions and on methods of administration. The League of Nations idea. First semester.

Three hours credit.

**4. Principles of Labor Legislation.** A systematic study of the general principles of labor legislation. The basis of labor law. Individual and collective bargaining. The Minimum Wage Movement in America and Australia. Hours of labor and the unemployment problem. Legal aspects of safety and health. Various forms of social insurance. Labor administration. Second semester.

Two hours credit.

**5. Public Finance.** Nature and principles of taxation. Public expenditures. Current tax laws will be emphasized, such as Income tax, Inheritance tax, General Property tax, Excess Profits tax, internal revenues, customs duties, public debts, national budgetary systems, the incidence of taxation, methods of war finance. Second semester.

Two hours credit.

## PUBLIC SPEAKING

Professor Doyle, Mr. C. McDonald

**1. Principles of Vocal Expression.** Practical training in the fundamentals of effective speaking. Instruction on the management of the breath; methods of acquiring clear articulation; correct and refined pronunciation; direct, conversational and natural speaking; inflection; qualities of voice and their use; purity, range and flexibility of tone. Individual criticism and conference with the instructor.

One hour credit.

**2. Gesture and Technique of Action.** The study of poise; posture, movement and gesture; spontaneity of expression; correction of mannerisms; power and pathos; ease, grace and effectiveness of delivery. Class exercises, criticism and conferences.

One hour credit.

**3. Argumentation and Debating.** A practical training for those students who have taken or are taking the course in oratory prescribed under English 5. Thought development; division and arrangement; argumentative, persuasive and demonstrative speeches; a finished argument and the fallacies of argument; the essentials of parliamentary law and practice; manner of conducting deliberative assemblies. Class exercises. Individual criticisms and conferences.

One hour credit.



4. **The Occasional Public Address.** Informal public addresses; the presentation of business propositions before small or large audiences; impromptu and extempore speaking; after-dinner talks. Speeches for various occasions. Class exercises, individual criticisms and conferences. One hour credit.

5-6. **Practical Oratory and Debating.** This course is open to all students of the college. Its aim is to afford special training in public speaking. To this end strict parliamentary practice is followed throughout. The literary and oratorical exercises include declamations and elocutionary reading; criticism and discussion of interpretation and delivery; the composition and reading of short stories, poems and essays; orations illustrative of rhetorical principles; extemporaneous speaking; the knowledge and application of parliamentary law; debates. One hour credit.

## SOCIOLOGY

Professor Losty

1. **Social History.** A survey of ancient, mediaeval and modern social movements. Social value of Mosaic Law and Christian practice with special emphasis on industrial democracy. A review of modern reforms, factory legislation, workingmen's compensation, social insurance, profit sharing and industrial co-operation. The Church in modern social problems. Three hours credit.

2. **General Sociology.** An introduction to the scientific study of social problems and their relation to the family and the individual. A study of natural resources, population, immigration, labor organization, woman and child labor. Also problems of poverty, crime, housing, with a survey of preventive work relating to the poor, defectives and delinquents. Three hours credit.

3. **Social Ethics.** An application of Christian ethics to economic and social phenomena. The origin and development of the family, marriage, and the social order. The ethics of property, liberalism, socialism and communism; capital and labor combines, strikes, lock-outs and boycotts; public ownership and control; monopolies and modern finance; public health, control of education, traffic, etc. Three hours credit.

4. **Organized Charity.** A study of conditions affecting the family and community. Social treatment and application in the case of dependents and delinquents. The purposes and methods of investigation, diagnosis and treatment studied by means of selected cases. Co-operation of public and private agencies is studied, and inspection visits made to important institutions. Three hours credit.



## ZOOLOGY

Professor Menge, Assistant Professor Giesen; Assistants: Mr. Flaherty, Mr. O'Neil and Mr. Vollert

1. **General Zoology.** This course includes a thorough study of typical examples of the great animal divisions anatomically and physiologically. This means a study of the fundamental properties of all living things, their functions, structures, classification, habits, life histories, and evolution. The forms selected for study illustrate the chief principles and generalizations of biology. Special attention is given to parasitic forms. Second semester. Four hours credit.

1a. **General Biology for Non-professional Students.** This course aims to give a thorough understanding of modern biological problems to those students in the various departments of the University who do not need the detailed laboratory work required of professional students. The lectures and quizzes are the same as in Course 1, but only one laboratory period a week is given.

2. **Introductory Vertebrate Embryology.** This study includes a study of cell-division, maturation, fertilization, cleavage, formation of the germ-layers, and development of the various organ systems. The course is largely comparative, the frog and chick forming the basis of the comparisons. One semester. Prerequisite: Zoology I.

Four hours credit.

3. **Comparative Anatomy and Physiology of Vertebrates.** The comparisons are made between the frog (representing the amphibians), the dogfish (representing the link between early and modern fishes), the turtle (representing the reptiles and birds), and the cat (representing the mammal). Prerequisite: Zoology 1 and 2 or their equivalents. Second semester.

Four hours credit.

5. **Technique.** Technique of fixation, sectioning, staining, and mounting of histological and embryological material by paraffin and celloidin methods. One semester.

One hour credit.

6. **Advanced Zoological Studies.** This course is for the purpose of introducing the student to the methods used by investigators in zoology. The work is largely individual, each student being assigned a topic. The original literature must be examined and in some cases the student will be obliged to prepare specimens illustrating his topic. The results of his work must then be embodied in a report. One semester.

Three hours credit.

7. **Literature of Zoology.** All advanced students as well as the assistants in biology must meet for at least one hour each week to hear and discuss papers read by advanced students.



**8. German Scientific Reading.** Classical biological treatises in German as well as important papers in current literature will be selected. The purpose of the course is to facilitate the reading of foreign biological literature and to familiarize the student with the technical terms of sciences. One semester. One hour credit.

**9. French Scientific Reading.** This is the second semester's work, a parallel of Course 8, to accomplish the same for French as for German. One semester. One hour credit.

**10. Research in Zoology.** Subjects to be assigned. Research may be undertaken in anatomy, embryology, histology, neurology, life history, cytology, or physiology.

**11. Speculative Zoology.** One semester. Three hours credit.

**12. Speculative Zoology.** A continuation of Course 11, but with special attention to animal psychology, such as discussions on instinct and intelligence. One semester. Three hours credit.

In addition to the supplementary reading assigned as regular work all students taking more than one year in Biology must have read the following and pass an oral examination thereon: Beddard: Geographical Distribution; Conklin: Heredity and Environment; Darwin: Origin of Species; Ganong: The Living Plant; Huxley: Man's Place in Nature; Kellogg: Darwinism Today; Locy: Biology and Its Makers; Mendel: Experiments in Plant Hybridization; Morgan: A Critique of the Theory of Evolution; Wallace: Malay Archipelago; Walter: Genetics; Weismann: The Germ Plasm.



## DEGREES CONFERRED

June 17, 1921

## Bachelor of Arts (in Journalism)

Arthur P. Wiesner

Allan Lenicheck

## Bachelor of Journalism.

Phyllis Koeppen  
Genevieve NilandGeorge Dundon  
Joseph Helfert

## REGISTER OF STUDENTS

## Seniors

Byrne, Charles T.....Milwaukee, Wis.	Gonner Ann M.....Dubuque, Ia.
Carpenter, Lucille.....Milwaukee, Wis.	Koeppen, Phyllis, W....Milwaukee, Wis.

## Juniors

Blank, Paula.....Milwaukee, Wis.	Lewinski, Edwin J...Lake Geneva, Wis.
Carpenter, Edmund S....Oswego, Kan.	O'Brien, Frank L....Lake Geneva, Wis.
Don Levy, Edith.....Oconto, Wis.	Rouillier, Ellen.....Manitowoc, Wis.
Hantschel, Arthur J....Appleton, Wis.	Schimberg, Albert P....Greenville, Wis.
Kuechle, Oliver E.....Milwaukee, Wis.	Wratten, Harriet A.....Racine, Wis.

## Sophomores

Ball, Eugene E.....Milwaukee, Wis.	Jacobi, Josephine.....Milwaukee, Wis.
Blommer, Marie G....Milwaukee, Wis.	Jenske, Lucina...Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.
Brenk, Alice.....Milwaukee, Wis.	Lunz, Marion G.....Milwaukee, Wis.
Bruett, Muriel.....Milwaukee, Wis.	McMullen, Sylvia.....Manitowoc, Wis.
Corbett, Stuart J....Menominee, Mich.	Nolan, Catherine.....Ironwood, Mich.
Du Cloe, Chester.....Duluth, Minn.	Ochs, Carl.....Hoisington, Kan.
Fenner, Bernard A.....Omaha, Neb.	Pandow, Fred.....Gratiot, Wis.
Flower, Margaret.....Milwaukee, Wis.	Pfau, Raymond H....Indianapolis, Ind.
Grant, Alice.....Milwaukee, Wis.	Rice, Cyrus F.....Minneapolis, Minn.
Harrigan, Edward A...Mazomanie, Wis.	Shores, Elizabeth R....Milwaukee, Wis.
Hart, Nathalie.....Green Bay, Wis.	Sievert, Clarence T....Ft. Atkinson, Wis.
Hirschboeck, Elizabeth..Milwaukee, Wis.	Teske, Genevieve.....Milwaukee, Wis.
Houlahan, Loretta.....Milwaukee, Wis.	Theisen, Ethel M.....Racine, Wis.

## Freshman

Barron, Julia*.....Elkhorn, Wis.	Havlichek, Catherine..Manistique, Mich.
Boemer, Irene.....Milwaukee, Wis.	Hermes, Mabel.....Racine, Wis.
Belson, Walter W.....Hartford, Wis.	Hayes, Elliott.....Milwaukee, Wis.
Belda, Dorothy.....Wauwatosa, Wis.	Hettwer, Dorothy.....Milwaukee, Wis.
Bannen, Katherine.....Milwaukee, Wis.	Hunt, Virginia.....Milwaukee, Wis.
Booz, Marie*.....Milwaukee, Wis.	Justen, Lucille H....Milwaukee, Wis.
Chopp, Angela H....Milwaukee, Wis.	Kennedy, Clifford.....Hornby, Ont.
Conway, Eleanor.....Milwaukee, Wis.	Kidney, Daniel M.....Geneseo, Ill.
Curley, Gladys E.....Shawano, Wis.	Kupecky, Elizabeth*...Ironwood, Mich.
Fecht, Fanita*.....Milwaukee, Wis.	Kusta, Lorraine.....Milwaukee, Wis.
Feisst, Annette*.....Watertown, Wis.	Kutschera, Constance..Milwaukee, Wis.
Gall, Irma.....Milwaukee, Wis.	Mackin, Henrietta M..Milwaukee, Wis.
Gaunt, Mary.....Milwaukee, Wis.	McKevitt, Veronica*...Ironwood, Mich.
Gerber, Eugenia*....New Hampton, Ia.	Meara, John.....Axtell, Kan.
Gilmore, Blanche.....Milwaukee, Wis.	Meusel, Florence*....Fond du Lac, Wis.
Goodsitt, Dora.....Milwaukee, Wis.	Niesen, Marie*.....Milwaukee, Wis.
Grimmer, William.....Mauston, Wis.	Noonan, Genevieve C*....Oconto, Wis.

\*Registered as a regular student in the Conservatory of Music.



O'Neill, William.....Lake Geneva, Wis.  
 Powers, James.....Cherokee, Okla.  
 Powers, Julia A.....Milwaukee, Wis.  
 Rayburn Paul A.....Quincy, Ill.  
 Reynolds, Elinor.....Milwaukee, Wis.  
 Rogers, Leo.....Union Center, Wis.  
 Ruetz, Emily.....Racine, Wis.  
 Schilling, Clergue Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.  
 Schlax, Anthony E...Lake Geneva, Wis.

Sleeter, Peter J.....Milwaukee, Wis.  
 Stewart, Chauncey..Camp Douglas, Wis.  
 Taugher, Margaret.....Milwaukee, Wis.  
 Tolan, Gabriel.....Escanaba, Mich.  
 Vogl, Barbara.....Milwaukee, Wis.  
 Wagner, Amy.....Milwaukee, Wis.  
 Whooley, Myra\*.....Waupun, Wis.  
 Yunker, Dorothy.....Milwaukee, Wis.

### Special

Alby, Loretta .....Burlington, Wis.  
 Doelger, Louis G.....Milwaukee, Wis.  
 Finnegan, Peter L.....Oshkosh, Wis.  
 Helms, Guy L.....Salisbury, N. C.  
 Henkel, Clyde.....Park Falls, Wis.  
 Kadow, Leonore.....Manitowoc, Wis.  
 Lechleidner, J. Sidney..Milwaukee, Wis.

Lutterman, Leo.....Crandon, Wis.  
 Markey, James S.....Milwaukee, Wis.  
 Niland, Genevieve.....Milwaukee, Wis.  
 Reiman, Carl.....Milwaukee, Wis.  
 Thisted, Amos T.....Milwaukee, Wis.  
 Tiller, Arthur A.....Wausau, Wis.

### Night Students

Adamson, Elizabeth....Milwaukee, Wis.  
 Byrne, Ethel .....Milwaukee, Wis.  
 Daily, Anna .....Milwaukee, Wis.  
 Dewey, Edward.....Milwaukee, Wis.  
 Downs, Grace.....Milwaukee, Wis.  
 Drost, Emma.....Milwaukee, Wis.  
 Dinerstein, Mary L....Milwaukee, Wis.  
 Fantel, Arline.....Milwaukee, Wis.  
 Frey, Elizabeth.....Milwaukee, Wis.  
 Goettlemann, Florence..Milwaukee, Wis.  
 Hahm, Bertha E.....Milwaukee, Wis.  
 Hersch, Elizabeth.....Milwaukee, Wis.  
 Imhoff, Dorothy M.....Milwaukee, Wis.  
 Jakusz, John V.....Milwaukee, Wis.  
 Kluck, Gertrude B.....Milwaukee, Wis.

Kobs, Harriet.....Milwaukee, Wis.  
 Korchak, Marie .....Milwaukee, Wis.  
 Kryshak, Rose.....Milwaukee, Wis.  
 Kurzrok, Glenn A.....East Troy, Wis.  
 Mantell, Ralph.....Milwaukee, Wis.  
 Max, Ethel.....Sheboygan, Wis.  
 Miotke, Tess A.....Milwaukee, Wis.  
 Phelps, Bernard K....Milwaukee, Wis.  
 Poch, William .....Milwaukee, Wis.  
 Polachek, Ben .....Milwaukee, Wis.  
 Reiske, Harriet.....Milwaukee, Wis.  
 Schaefer, Marie.....Milwaukee, Wis.  
 Schrant, Frank J.....Milwaukee, Wis.  
 Sommer, Norma .....Milwaukee, Wis.  
 Witte, Marie W.....Milwaukee, Wis.

\*Registered as a regular student in the Conservatory of Music.

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